

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1916

No. 18



(Conversation in hotel lobby)

I say Harry! What make of shoe do you wear?  
I don't know—do you like 'em?  
Yes, but tell me, what is the name of your automobile?

—“Made in Canada,” why?

Well, I was in a shoe store this morning, and the clerk, a decent sort of a chap, said: “Hundreds of men, careful as a rule in small things, little realize that probably during their lifetime, they waste the price of a good car by not carefully selecting their footwear. Take this INVICTUS SHOE, it costs a little bit more than an ordinary shoe, but it will wear twice as long and you can always depend upon getting the same standard of quality, whether you buy Invictus Shoes here to-day, or a year from now, 500 miles away in some small town in the wilds. The trouble is the majority of men figure on the first cost of the shoe. Would they do that if they were buying an automobile, or a high priced piece of machinery?”

Take it from me, after this I buy my shoes on a quality basis, and no matter what a man's income is, I believe that's the way shoes always should be bought.

**J. V. BERSCHT**

AGENT FOR THE BEST GOOD SHOE

## THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

**W. FARRINGTON**  
the manager, presents the following  
thrilling and interesting plays for  
your consideration.

### The “Broken Coin” (every Tuesday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.  
Nothing but the best moving pictures  
are shown—clean and instructive.

#### POPULAR PRICES

### SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY—7 REELS

ALSO SCENIC SLIDES  
specially for the children.

All country people coming to town should  
come to this show.

BARNES ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### Give Your Wife an Interest

in the family's financial progress  
by opening a Joint Account in  
the Union Bank of Canada, in  
her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient  
arrangement, for then either can  
attend to the banking when in  
town, making deposits or with-  
drawing money. In case of  
death, the balance automatically  
goes to the survivor.

#### DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Lost, Strayed or Estray  
ads. \$1 for four insertions  
in the Pioneer—they bring  
results.

## Councillor Sinclair Resigns to go to Front

The Council met on Monday  
night, Mayor Osmond, Councillors,  
Reed, Herber, Good, Wrigglesworth,  
Durrer, Secretary Brusso and Soli-  
citor Austin present. Councillor  
Sinclair absent.

Several small accounts in the  
hands of the secretary and found  
correct were ordered paid.

A letter was read from Coun. Sin-  
clair resigning his position on the  
Council.

The Council accepted the resig-  
nation with great regret and a com-  
mittee was formed to draw up a res-  
olution of thanks and appreciation  
to Mr. Sinclair for his excellent ser-  
vices to the town during his long  
term of office, the same to be enter-  
ed into the minutes and a copy pre-  
sented to Mr. Sinclair.

The bylaw covering licenses for  
garages, etc., livery barns, livery  
and feed barns, feed barns, auto-  
mobile liveries and butcher shops  
received its third reading and was  
passed.

The Secretary reported that the  
deeds to property coming to the  
town for unpaid taxes were being  
secured and as soon as they were  
received the matter would be put in-  
to the hands of the Minister of Mun-  
icipalities for further procedure as  
to sale of same.

Several small matters were dis-  
cussed and arranged after which the  
Council adjourned.

## A Farewell Social

The members of King Hiram  
lodge A. F. & A. M., and their  
wives and daughters gave a farewell  
social evening to two of their mem-  
ber, Dr. A. J. Weart and Dr. G. M.  
Reid, who are leaving Didsbury for  
the front, and to Mrs. Weart and  
Mrs. Reid, on Tuesday evening,  
February 15th. The affair was a  
great success and no doubt the even-  
ing will long be remembered by  
those present.

The fine rooms of the lodge had  
been tastefully decorated with flags  
and bunting which gave a cheerful  
and significant aspect to the affair.

The earlier part of the evening  
was spent by those present in play-  
ing games of different kinds and  
spending a social time, while an  
impromptu programme of songs  
and instrumentals were rendered  
by the following artists: the Gertz  
Orchestra, Miss Eva Sexsmith, Miss  
Acton, Mrs. P. R. Reed and Miss  
M. Gertz. The different numbers  
were greatly appreciated by those  
present. About 11.30 the ladies  
committee arranged the tables which  
were decorated with pink and white  
carnations and spread a splendid  
lunch, to which it is needless to say  
full justice was down by the 65  
guests present.

After lunch was finished speeches  
were made to the guests of the even-  
ing by Bros. Fred. Moyle, G. B.  
Sexsmith, A. G. Studor, P. M.,  
and Mayor Osmond, P. M., in ap-  
preciation of the two doctors services  
to the community during their re-  
sidence with us, and wishing them  
every success in their new duties for  
King and country and a safe return.  
Dr. Weart replied on behalf of him-  
self and Dr. Reid in a few well  
chosen words in which he showed  
how deeply he felt in regard to  
leaving the town.

A hearty vote of thanks was voted  
to the ladies for the splendid lunch  
and to those who contributed to the  
programme after which Auld Lang  
Syne and God Save the King was  
sung. Those present then said fare-  
well to the doctor and dispersed.

## Local Firm Has Valuable Patent

The McClaine-Wrigglesworth  
Co. exhibited a miniature of their  
new culvert head at the recent  
convention of Alberta Municipa-  
lities at Edmonton. This cul-  
vert head is an entirely new de-  
parture in metal culvert construc-  
tion and made a great impression  
on the officials present.

Mr. J. R. Good, the Company's  
travelling representative, is the  
inventor of this culvert head  
and holds the exclusive patent  
for the whole of Canada, and  
the firm evidently have in  
this culvert head a strong sell-  
ing card for the culvert business  
of western Canada.

## A Sock Coincidence

An interesting letter from Jim  
Riddell of the 31st Battalion to Miss  
Neta Dick.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

DEAR FRIEND:

The weather here is something aw-  
ful, it rains nearly every day and the  
mud is up to your knees in lots of  
places, however, I guess we will have  
to grin and bear it for some time yet.  
Well, Xmas and New Year have pas-  
sed once more and were nothing like  
the times I used to have. At Xmas  
we had a good time being at a rest  
camp but New Years day was a little  
different. Our battalion was in the  
firing line and a tough time we had.  
The Germans gave us a warm recep-  
tion on old year's day which few of us  
will forget in a hurry, however we are  
still alive and kicking and will get our  
own back some of these days. All the  
Didsbury boys are in the best of health  
except Bill Hopkins who has been in  
the hospital for some time now, but  
the last letter we had from him he is  
getting on A. We had our first taste  
of gas some time ago and don't like it.  
It sure makes the tears flow.

Over here night time is our busiest  
time. During the day there is gener-  
ally a little rifle fire, but of course we  
get the big shells which can sure do  
some damage. As soon as it gets  
dusk the rifle fire starts and is kept up  
more or less till daylight, so you can  
see there is not much sleep at nights  
for most of us. However, the job I  
have got does not require me to stay  
up at nights and unless something hap-  
pens I generally get a good sleep. I  
got quite a surprise the other day  
owing to all my socks being wet. I  
borrowed a pair from one of the other  
boys and while putting them on I  
found a note in one of them from your  
sister, Eva. Of course I told him I  
knew her so he asked me to thank her  
very much for her kindness.

Well I will have to close as I have  
run out of news. With best regards.  
Remember me to all friends.

Your old friend,

JIM RIDDEL

## AROUND THE TOWN

An excellent supper will be  
served at the Red Cross At Home  
on Friday evening. \$1.50 per  
couple.

The Red Cross At Home on  
Friday evening in the Opera  
House is for a good cause—you  
should patronise it.

Take your girl to the Red Cross  
At Home and dance on Friday  
evening in the Opera House  
she will enjoy it.

The ratepayers of Didsbury  
will soon have another chance of  
exercising their franchise. An-  
other election is in sight to fill  
the vacancies on the School Board  
and Council caused by the resig-  
nations of Dr. Weart and Coun-  
J. Sinclair. Now is the time to  
think about your candidates for  
these offices.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$556.95

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$539.00

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$195.60

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—Spring Wheat, “Pra-  
lude,” earliest of all spring wheat. W.  
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone  
R. 1008.

**WANTED**—Man and wife wishes po-  
sition on farm at farm work. Apply  
Ernest L. Schawarzbold, Didsbury. 116p

**TWO** well improved farms to rent on  
shares or cash. Money to loan on farm  
land at 8%. Money advanced on sale  
notes. G. B. Sexsmith.

**GET** in on the \$20 contest at Pur-  
cell's. A free guess for every 25c pur-  
chase.

**FOR SALE**—A good International  
gasoline engine cheap for cash.—Apply  
Walter Leslie, garage opposite Pioneer  
office.

## LIST OF SALES

conducted by

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

H. J. Bellamy, Monday, Feb. 28th.  
Geo. Alden, Tuesday, Feb. 29th.  
C. E. & V. A. Edgerton, Tuesday,  
March 7th.  
O. W. Haag, Wednesday, March 8th.  
C. C. Williams, Thursday, March 9.  
J. Manson, Friday, March 10th.

## W. S. Durrer Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone  
15 Didsbury, Alta.

Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Smith and  
Mrs. Watson will have charge of  
the Red Cross rooms on Friday  
afternoon.

Mr. Dave Dickson who has  
been assistant to C.P.R. agent  
McGhee for some years has re-  
signed to take a position with the  
McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

Didsbury's favorite male singer  
Mr. Horace Reynolds will again  
sing between reels at the Opera  
House on Saturday night, be-  
sides another great seven reel  
show. Don't miss this great  
treat.

A number of new books have  
been put into the Public Library  
this week. These books were  
ordered some time ago but were  
delayed for some reason or an-  
other on the road here. The  
library is open every Saturday  
evening from 7.30 to 9 o'clock.

Buttercups, pansies, gophers,  
geese, and we do not know how  
many more signs of spring have  
been reported the last week.  
Miss Mabel Hardy, daughter of  
Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Hardy, pick-  
ed buttercups on Saturday after-  
noon last and pansies were pick-  
ed on Sunday. It's hard to tell  
what is the meaning of all these  
things but the weather has cer-  
tainly been ideal for the last ten  
days.

(Continued on last page)



## Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use Old Dutch



### Color Blindness

#### A Rare Case Believed to Have Been Discovered in a Soldier

In an Englishman who enlisted for service with the Canadian contingent, psychologists believe they have discovered a person color-blind to blue and yellow—a phenomenon as rare as the proverbial white cow. Dr. Mabel Clara Williams, assistant professor of psychology of the University of Iowa, is now at the Neta Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, making tests with delicate instruments, which are only to be had there, to prove that the case is really what it seems to be. The Englishman is on a tour of duty in the tests of his unique failing are being made.

About four per cent. of all persons are color-blind, but only to red and green. The usual color-blind person cannot distinguish between the color of a strawberry and its leaf but has no difficulty in separating blue from yellow. If the tests prove that the Englishman has the rare form of color-blindness, the discovery will have much theoretical value in the science of psychology.—U. of Iowa Bulletin.

### BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant-tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of the little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Flower, Eastburg, Alta., says: "I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### Half of Crop Still in Hands of Farmers

Figures supplied by the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways, report that on December 31, 1915, there had been handled by these roads a total of 43,829,99 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that not much more than half of the wheat crop of 1915 is out of the hands of the farmers at present.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

The Senator and the Major were walking up the avenue. The Senator was more than middle aged, and considerably more than fat, and, dearly as the Major loved him, he also loved his joke.

The Senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said: "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?" "Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."

Wife—I see that Mrs. Ketchum has got a divorce. Hub—Confound it! That means another wedding present.

## CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it builds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

W. N. U. 1050

### INDIA GIVES GENEROUSLY

#### Ambulance Funds and Aeroplane Funds Have Now Reached Large Totals

The princes and people of India continue to shower their gifts to carry on the war to a successful issue. The Punjab aeroplane fund now exceeds 35,000 pounds. Ambulance carts and motor cars have been given while a general hospital with 3,000 beds for Mesopotamia has been raised, and the greater part of the material for it collected. Special gifts of about \$80,000 from the Punjab and Durbur and about \$40,000 from the prime minister of Nepal have been made to the viceroy as the donation toward the expenses of the war. Strenuous efforts to assist in the manufacture of munitions continue to be put forth and indeed India's endeavor to assist the allies to victory grows daily.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmedee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

#### Zeppelin Bombs

Zeppelin bombs differ from ordinary explosive bombs, inasmuch as they are intended not to scatter fragments over a wide area, but to produce a sudden and intense heat at a given point, thus starting a fierce conflagration.

The bomb, as a rule, is conical, of 10 inch diameter at the base, conical round, and has a metal handle at the apex. The base is a flat cup, on to which a pierced metal device and handle fitted at the top. The funnel is generally filled with thermite, which upon ignition generates intense heat, and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal of the extraordinary high temperature of over 5,000 degrees Fahr. The molten metal is spread by the concussion. Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke.

There is generally some melted white phosphorous in the bottom of the cap, which develops noxious fumes. In some cases cellulose clippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of petrol.

#### Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours. If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

Daismouth.

J. G. LESLIE.

#### Woman Can Out-Talk Man

A woman can talk longer than a man, and does so because she uses less force by a large percentage than a man does. A German professor has proved by actual and very delicate measurements that the baritone singer uses far more energy than either. The range of voice differs greatly, so the percentage varies to the same extent, but as a general result it was proved that a tenor uses only from one-seventh to one-sixteenth of the lung power of the baritone or bass. The difference in the force used by the contralto and soprano who sing in very deep tones uses at least ten times the force of the thrilling soprano.

The explanation is so simple that it is surprising that it was not thought of long ago. It has long been known that the tenor or soprano brings the vocal chords together and keeps the edges vibrating only by the emission of air. The bass or contralto leaves the space between the chords wider open, and has to vibrate much more of the membranes to a considerable larger amount of air required.—Popular Science Monthly

### Navigation in Hudson Strait is Restricted

#### Engineer in Charge of Surveys Makes His Report to Government

F. Anderson, the officer in charge of the Hudson Bay surveys, does not take a very optimistic view of the navigability of the Hudson Strait under any conditions. His report of this investigation during the year contained in the annual report of the department of naval affairs, states that as already mentioned navigation would have been greatly impeded by ice until the end of August for vessels entering the strait from the east and from early in October entering from the west because Fox Channel ice began to appear at the west entrance about the latter date greatly interfering with vessels.

As to the ending of the navigation in the straits, Mr. Anderson states: During the past season after the middle of September snowstorms were the order of the day, and this, taken in conjunction with the ice conditions, detailed above, rendered the period during which ordinary tramp steamers could have navigated the straits with safety is limited. The employment of hydro-aeroplanes in connection with wireless stations to warn vessels in or out of the icebergs dangers in Hudson Straits is the rather unique recommendation of Mr. Anderson.

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonic and health-giving in their effects.

#### Auction Sales of Live Stock

The price which a settler would expect to pay if buying live stock in Western Canada, or which he would get if selling, is well indicated by the figures prevailing at auction sales held throughout the country from time to time. As a recent sale at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, spring calves brought \$24 to \$30; yearling steers, \$10, and cows averaged about \$60.



### SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink Eye, Epidemic Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One small size bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for blood murex; acts on the blood. SPOHN'S is sold by all good druggists and harness shops or manufacturers. Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

#### A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

### THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.



#### Flour Milling

Grinding Western Canada's wheat into flour is one of the natural industries of the country, which is growing rapidly in importance. At Medicine Hat, alone, the mills are now said to represent a capital investment of upwards of a million and a half dollars. They turn out eight thousand bags of flour every twenty-four hours, have an annual payroll of \$100,000, employing 120 men, and pay a vast sum for the products which they consume.

The products of these mills go to the uttermost parts of the earth, including China, Japan, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, besides furnishing flour for the citizens of Western Canada, and bran and shorts to farmers and stockraisers.

#### Canadians Are Volunteers

Canada need not have gone to war. Never lose sight of that fact. We are a self governing people, and if we had refused to permit our sons to go to European battlefields, no power would have undertaken to tell us that they must go. We were not even asked to give our assistance. We offered what we had to offer. We entered the fight because the honor of Britain is our honor, because the pledges of Britain are our pledges, because the safety of Britain is our safety, because the cause of Britain is our cause. It has come about in the providence of God that the Union Jack is the emblem of liberty, equal rights and Christian civilization. We rallied around the Union Jack.—Victoria Colonist.

### RAW FURS

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your fur in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices. Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs.

Write for our price list and special offer.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.  
193 W. 27th St. New York, N. Y.

"Gimson has become a very firm believer in signs," remarked Black. "What caused it?" asked White. "Why, he picked up a horseshoe in front of his house yesterday, and when he went in he found a note from his wife, saying that she'd run away with the chauffeur."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his airplane)—Now, you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing—that makes it stay up?



## Read it in the Faces of the People You Meet

The Irritability, the Worry, the Gloom, the Despair of Nerve and Brain Troubles. The Blood is Watery, the Nerves Are Starved.

This is the age of nervous troubles, of brain fog, of heart failure, of paralysis and bodily weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet.

The business man, the factory hand, the professional man, the woman in the home, all find their nervous systems giving way before the terrible strain of modern life and keen competition. Nervous force is consumed at a terrible rate, and the blood which must make good this loss becomes thin and watery, lacking in quality as well as quantity.

The whole secret of preserving health and curing disease in all such cases is to supply an abundance of rich, red blood. Stimulants may drive the heart at a more rapid pace for a time, but the breakdown will come with greater force.

The blood demands nourishment, the nerves cry for sustenance. They call for just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

In many, many thousands of cases of this kind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exactly what was needed. In using it you are not experimenting, but are supplying to the system the very ingredients from which Nature reconstructs the wasted nervous system. For this reason its cures are both thorough and lasting.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.



# SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN SPELLS THE DOOM OF GERMANY

THE FORCE TO BE USED TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS

In Only One Way Can Germany Ever Hope to Persuade Britain to Permit Her Ships to Sail the Seas, and that will be by Relinquishing all Territorial Gains Made by the War

In entering the war Germany hoped and expected to defeat France and Russia with ease. Her statesmen counted not perhaps upon permanent British neutrality, but upon a temporary paralysis of British statesmanship, which would permit her generals to repeat the success of 1870 and enable her to confront Great Britain with a stupendous accomplished fact. The prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war wholly transformed the situation, says the New York Tribune, and, despite the military failure of the British to the present moment, has been the dominant factor in the defeat of Germany; that it, in the folding and thwarting of what were the main purposes of German statesmanship at the beginning. In losing control of the sea, or rather in losing the ability to use the sea, Germany lost a decisive battle far more serious than that at the Marne. The final suppression of the submarine campaign, which survives now only as sporadic raids succeed in sinking an occasional ship of relatively small importance, ended the naval phase of the war and brought what is, so far, the only decision in any campaign that has been opened.

Here one strikes at the heart of the real disaster that this war has already foreshadowed for German industry. Before the war Germany dominated Russian markets; she was able through the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt, to sell advantageously in France. But both Russia and France have taken back their economic freedom and both have strongly indicated their purpose to discriminate hereafter against German manufactures. Unquestionably British products and those of the United States consequently will receive more favorable tariff treatment than Germany when the war is over. Again, up to the present moment Great Britain has competed with Germany on a parity in her home colonies. Nothing is more certain than that after the war there will be imperial preference, and probably international preference, between France and Great Britain and their respective colonies.

Now, taking the war as a contest between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other, what has happened? First of all, Germany has occupied some 8,400 square miles of French territory. That area had a population of some 2,500,000 before the war, but all the men were cleared out before Germany came, by the mobilization. It contained the busiest industrial plants, the richest coal and iron mines. The possession of both has been of great advantage to Germany, and France has suffered severely by the loss of them. But, on the other hand, Germany has lost all of her colonies; most of them have been actually conquered; only German East Africa is practically intact, and even here the British have occupied the coast. All

German colonial investments have been swept away. This is, however, only a relatively minor loss compared with the loss of the use of the seas. Germany is above all else a country highly industrialized, which lives by exporting its products of German efficiency to all parts of the world. She is not self supporting in the sense that France is, but like Great Britain, she is primarily a factory, her national income depends on the returns she gets from her manufactures, plus the freight here great merchant marine earns in transporting these products and bringing back raw materials and food.

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by compelling with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by Germany has ended in decisive defeat. If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such a fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentin and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies. Conceivably the British would not make such a bargain. Then what? Either Germany would have to offer more or she would have to continue in a condition which meant paralysis to her industrial establishments. She might make peace with France, with Russia, and with all her continental enemies, but she would not be one step nearer the freedom of the seas than was Napoleon after he had conquered the continent. She could, to be sure, send her manufactures to Russia and to France, if they were prepared to resume friendly relations, but would they be?

## The Banker and Farmer

Prosperity of the Bank and Farm Go Hand in Hand

The banker stands close to the farmer. He is in position to know about the farmer and his business. When the farmer goes to a bank to borrow money the banker learns his financial circumstances; his various sources of income; the kind of farming he is; the number of children he has, and whether his wife works in the field. We would not claim that the banker is no modest because he pries so deeply into the farmer's affairs as he does, not do it through personal inquisitiveness, but to get at the facts concerning the security for the loan. However, it makes no difference as to the reason why the banker asks questions that will unfold the farmer's affairs; he gets them and what is more the farmer is willing to confide in the good banker.

In many instances, the banker does not need to ask any questions, for he already knows the character of the farmer, his income, and all matters pertaining to his welfare. The farmer's business is an open book. He cannot hide his wealth. His buildings and improvements are in the full glare of God's sunlight; the crops are in his fields or granary, and stock will be found in pasture or stable. The value of improvements can be judged, the fields measured, and the cattle counted, and the value of all recorded. There is no basement business in farming. It is all done above the ground.

But there is another side to this question which is complex and needs a business judgment to solve. It is the combining of forces of the farm to produce the largest as well as the most profitable crops. Farming is more and more requiring a keen business judgment, and the banker is willingly assisting the farmer in the adoption of better business methods.

Not all bankers have seen this nor informed themselves upon the business practices of farming, for recently our attention was called to a rather simple act of a banker. He had lent money to a certain farmer for a year for the purpose of purchasing some dairy heifer calves. At the end of the year the banker de-

manded his money, so the farmer was forced to sell his heifers. The banker had not helped this man by lending him money, in fact he injured him. If he had extended the loan till the heifers began to return something to the farmer the banker would have helped both the farmer and himself.

It is a hopeful sign to note that most bankers are informing themselves upon business methods of farming so that they can render the farmer a good business judgment. At the recent Banker-Farmer convention there was a motto on the wall that reads as follows: "Take interest in the farmer as well as from him." The banker who is not willing to do this and to lend money upon the basis that will be to the best advantage of the farmer is short-sighted as to his own welfare. The prosperity of the bank and farm go hand in hand.

## Sinking of Submarine

Gunner of "Baralong" Gives Details of Action Showing Cowardice of Germans

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the story of a gunner who was a member of the Baralong's crew, concerning the attack on the Nicolsian and the sinking of a German submarine.

"On August 19 at 2 p.m.," says the gunner, "we received a wireless message from the Nicolsian, saying she was being chased by a German submarine. We accordingly proceeded full speed to her assistance. At 3 p.m. we sighted the Nicolsian, which was being shelled by the submarine, while the crew was getting the lifeboats out.

"We got plenty of ammunition ready on the poop and at 3.30 p.m. the mares took cover behind the bulwarks on the port side of the afterdeck with rifles. The gunners also took cover behind their guns. The excellent seamanship of our captain brought our ship up on the starboard of the Nicolsian, the submarine being on the port side, so that for a few minutes we were hidden from the submarine's view. During that short interval we cleared for action, trained our guns, set the sights for 700 yards and hoisted the white ensign.

"As soon as we appeared around the bow of the Nicolsian the submarine fired one shot at us which went wide. The mares then opened with a well aimed volley, which swept the decks of the submarine and seemed to demoralize the crew, for they immediately left their guns and rushed for the conning tower, several going overboard, but whether they were shot by rifle fire or dived over in panic, I cannot say.

"We then opened fire with our port and starboard guns, but the first shot hit short. However, it may have hit the submarine beneath the waterline. The next shot hit the conning tower which appeared to be split in half, sending two men flying into the air. The next and succeeding shots all hit the submarine which gradually sank, everyone of her crew being either drowned or shot, and only a few parts of bodies and a large quantity of oil remaining on the surface.

"Not only were their two guns of heavier calibre than ours, but, in addition, they had several torpedo tubes, whereas we could only get two guns to bear upon them. If they had stuck to their guns they would at least have stood a sporting chance, but apparently German submarines, although always ready to attack defenseless merchant ships and kill and maim their passengers and crews, have no stomach for fighting armed ships of his majesty's navy, even when the odds are in their favor.

## Constantine Praises Lord Kitchener

Kitchener's Logic and Stories of War Convinced All Who Heard Him

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British war minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the A.P. correspondent:

"I am a soldier. Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language and we understood one another perfectly from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident has ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago north of Scotland," said Lord Kitchener, "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in our North Sea net. The others nosed through and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through to get around, to find an opening, but there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their bases at Heligoland. But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrendered themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of the British war minister made to General Dumas, the chief of the Greek general staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying. "Suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Bosphorus valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought out in Egypt or in India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "It's all very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

## National Registration in New Zealand

Similar Plan Might Possibly be Adopted to Raise Half Million Troops Here

Details of the national registration act recently passed by the New Zealand parliament have been received by the department of trade and commerce. The act is of interest to Canada, as being along the line of possible adoption here in case the war should be protracted and more drastic action should become necessary to secure the authorized increase of the Canadian forces to half a million men. Under the New Zealand act, which contemplates the securing of full and detailed information as to the number of men available for enlistment, every male resident is required to furnish to the government a schedule giving full particulars as to age, nationality, occupation, dependents, etc., and also stating whether he is willing to enlist for active service. For failure to furnish the particulars required or for making false statements a penalty of \$500 or six months' imprisonment is provided.

### Butter Making

This main points in making fine winter butter on the farm are to have clean, well fed, preferably some fresh cows; a fairly rich cream, properly ripened, but not kept too long before churning; proper churning temperature; light even salting; careful working; attractive package, and good salesmanship. The person who combines all these can rest assured of a good market at paying prices for all the good butter that can be produced on his farm during the winter months.—H. H. Dean, in the Canadian Countryman.

# INSTRUCTIVE VISIT MADE TO ONE OF BRITAIN'S STRONG NAVAL BASES

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT OF CONCENTRATED POWER

A Party of Foreign Journalists Given an Opportunity of Viewing Some of the Watch Dogs of the North Sea, and Securing Some Interesting Information

Under the escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea and from which big point ocean going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness with long lines of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa. Back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting the sailors in oskins, a north wind cutting the sea into foam, and sea-gulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with storehouses stretching a half mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

Here also were the "mother ships," ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children each time they came from a raid or a battle. The huge establishment was vibrating with energy and in the harbors mine sweepers were coming back from their work. Hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel canal. Nothing had been seen of the German ships and the British officers—the men who had now received their stars in the famous fighting under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

One of the officers who was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Blucher, and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January, pointed out these self-same tubes and told how they had worked.

"First, we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Blucher amidships. She was lying on shore about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great ship threw up her bow, turned clean over

and sank. "Yes, this is the one that did it," and he patted this terrible death-dealing engine affectionately, as it it were his child, which in truth it has been since he laid the Blucher low. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride of a Dardanelles student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a machine shell having exploded in it. This has been rebuilt, one dent in the side armor was pointed out, as big as a washbowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars were now neatly bandaged with two inch riveted steel plates so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever.

The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 to 38 knots, and even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 knots on regular service. (A knot is 2,025 yards.)

Lying outside of them were the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being sea-going craft of great radius which now are making distant under sea voyages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oar racing shell, but the new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidship for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water for 72 hours," he said, "yes, three days without inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of 24 hours under water, but the E boats make 72 hours just as easily. During these long deep water runs they thread their way through the Skager Rack or skirt around Tenerife and past Gibraltar, with as much ease under water as above.

"The direction and proximity of distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by the science of navigation and the steering goes on as easily under water as above."

There are many famous sea fighters among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenig Louise off Havre and was in the Heligoland battle. In fact, all these ships had seen battle service unless they had just come from the yards and the Arethusa's men were proud of the fact that she had gone from the shipyard into battle.

"Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on a Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday and had sunk a battleship and were back in the yard again by next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

## Battleships to Survive Single Torpedo

Future American Vessels Will Have to be Hit Twice to Sink

Future American battleships will be able to survive the explosion of a single torpedo against their hulls, regardless of where they are struck, in the opinion of U. S. navy experts. Experiments which have been in progress for more than a year, it is learned, have demonstrated that two more torpedoes must hit their mark before ships sub-divided and protected as the new American craft can be sent to the bottom.

The two super-dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers congress has been asked to authorize this year will be assigned on this plan. Battleships Nos. 13 and 14, contracts for which have already been awarded to the New York Navy Yard, have added interior construction resulting from the study made of the question of torpedo defense since the outbreak of the European war. Out later ships will have even increased provisions in this regard.

The experiments are continuing and officials expect further information on the subject to be developed. Details of the work are regarded as confidential, but it is known that some experts are at least hopeful that a type of construction will be evolved which will greatly reduce the effectiveness of either mines or torpedoes against heavy ships.

### The Will to Win

The empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well-informed and highly organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation, and encourages the foe. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rulers) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which still can be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence would be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

## Shooting at Close Target

Story From Gallipoli Tells of Work of New Zealanders

Remarkable performances in the way of close shooting upon the Gallipoli Peninsula are recorded of the New Zealand howitzers and field guns. The New Zealand official war correspondent, Malcolm Ross, reports that toward the end of August a major of infantry telephoned, calling attention to the fact that the New Zealand howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards in front of the trench occupied by his men. He therefore asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy. The reply was that the firing was being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted his men and his guns even with a margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the infantrymen in the front trench had apparently run out of bombs, and were being severely dealt with by the Turks.

During the Turkish counter attack on the night of May 19, the New Zealand No. 2 battery of field artillery fired 611 rounds of shrapnel at Turkish trenches only 20 yards distant from the Australasian trenches. The shells shrieked continuously over the heads of the Australasians crouching in their trenches, and throughout the night there was only one premature burst. As it was a dark night and the range only 1,000 yards, giving necessarily a very flat trajectory, "the feat," the correspondent says, "involved accurate and careful laying" on the part of the gunners. The slightest error, such as the short settling of a fuse, would have been serious under such circumstances.

But that close shooting in the Dardanelles operation occasionally accidentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8th, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Bair ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack, and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.



## Col. Roosevelt on National Existence

Discusses War in Relation to Moral and Social Values

A paper by Theodore Roosevelt on "Social Values and National Existence," furnished a theme for an animated discussion before the American Sociological society at a recent session. It was read by Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, president of the society.

"Infinitely the most important fact to remember in connection with the war and militarism in relation to moral and social values," wrote Mr. Roosevelt, "is that if an unscrupulous, warlike and militaristic nation is not held in check by the warlike ability of a neighboring non-militaristic and well-behaved nation, then the latter will be spared the necessity of dealing with 'moral and social values' because it won't be allowed to deal with anything. It seems to me positively comic to fail to appreciate, with the example of Belgium before our eyes, that the real question which modern peace-loving nations have to face is not how the militaristic or warlike spirit within their own borders will affect these 'values,' but how failure on their part to resist the militarism of an unscrupulous neighbor will affect them."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to mediaeval Persia and Russia, and to modern China, Korea and Armenia to show what has happened to nations which applied practically the theories of the pacifists.

"In the thirteenth century," said his paper, "Persia had become a highly civilized nation, with a cultivated class of literary men and philosophers, with universities and great mercantile interests. These literary men and merchants took toward the realities of war much the same attitude that is taken in our own country by gentlemen of the stamp of Messrs. David Starr Jordan and Henry Ford. Unfortunately for these predecessors of the modern pacifists, they were in striking distance of Genghis Khan and his Mongols, and, as of course invariably happens in such a case, when the onrush came the pacifists' theories were worth just about what a tissue paper barrier would amount to against a tidal wave. Russia, at the time, was slowly struggling upward toward civilization. But she had not developed military efficiency; she had not developed efficiency in war. The Mongols overwhelmed her as fire overwhelms stubble. The chief difficulties against which Russia has had to struggle in modern times are due ultimately to the one essential fact that in the early part of the thirteenth century she had not developed the warlike strength to enable her to hold her own against a militaristic neighbor."

"There are well meaning people, utterly incapable of learning any lesson taught by history, utterly incapable of understanding rightly what has gone on before their very eyes, during the past year or two, who nevertheless wish to turn this country into an occidental China—the kind of China which every intelligent Chinaman of the present day is seeking to abolish. There are plenty of politicians by no means as well meaning, who find it to their profit to pander to the desire common to most men to live softly and easy. Timid and lazy men, men absorbed in ease and luxury, and all soft and slothful people naturally hail with delight anybody who will give them high-sounding names behind which to cloak their unwillingness to run risks or to toil and endure. Emotional philanthropists, to whom thinking is a distasteful form of mental exercise, enthusiastically champion this attitude."

Discussing the mental condition of the average citizen who thinks war in itself is wrong, Mr. Roosevelt wrote that war could be defined as the use of force between nations, and that the question of whether purely upon the purpose for which, and the spirit in which it was waged.

### Protracted Weddings

In Russia marriage festivities usually extend over several days. On the night before the wedding there is a dance, which lasts until daylight, and on the day of the marriage the bridegroom walks through the town scattering gifts to the children. For several days following the event there are more dances. Norway also runs to protracted weddings. After the ceremony there is a dance on the village green. The next day the festivities are resumed, and possibly they may extend into the following day. Long engagements are the accepted thing in Spain, with the relatives of the bride having all of the say at the wedding. The best man and bridesmaid are expected to contribute to the expenses of the affair.

### PEACE

Who pleads for peace while Belgium prostrate lies  
And while venomous clouds shut out the skies  
That bend o'er fair, free France;  
While Britain's sword  
Is still for honor drawn and plighted word;  
While yet the wolf has fangs and strength to leap;  
While one assassin lurks within the deep;  
While all that Freedom wrought is yet to save—  
Who pleads for peace? The coward and the slave.  
—Richard Linthicum, in New York World.

"A German aviator lieutenant, accompanied by his mechanic, deserted with an aeroplane," says the Calais correspondent of the Excelsior. "They flew over the Dutch border, being greeted by volleys from the frontier guards, and landed at the village of Aardenburg. They have been interned at Flushing."

## About Von Mackenzen

Germany's Great Scotch Leader Has a History

Among Germany's innumerable generals the names of two stand out. Hindenburg, the hero of the campaign against the Russians, has been accorded the honor of a huge statue, into which every German loyalist may drive a nail after having contributed to the treasury. He is undoubtedly the great military leader of the war on the German side. We are familiar with his picture and with his personal characteristics. As a military leader he has accomplished all that any German leader could accomplish. It is true that up to the present time he has achieved no definite German gain; but it is true also that no German leader had an opportunity of winning a definite result, except at the Marne. The failure of the Germans to win to Paris and the preponderance of the British grand fleet made German victory impossible. Yet, what man could do against the Russians Hindenburg has done. So has Von Mackenzen, the Scottish-bred German, whose very name indicates that he is a descendant of the Mackenzies.

According to the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, who remains in Berlin, and is permitted to send occasional stories to his paper, Mackenzen suggests the original Moltke more than even Hindenburg. He never gives interviews. He is grave taciturn, almost sullen, never using two words where one will suffice. He gives orders and Heaven help those who do not obey. The moroseness of Field Marshal von Mackenzen is due, say his friends, to the melancholia that seized him after the death of his first wife, who was Doris von Horn, a sister of one of the Field Marshal's brothers-in-arms during the Franco-German war in 1870.

Mackenzen was then only a watchmeister, or something like a corporal, in the Second Regiment of Hussars. Lieut. von Horn, his superior officer, had been killed in a hand-to-hand fight with some Frenchmen in the village of Damemois. The next in command, Sergt. Blesner, then asked for volunteers to go and avenge the death of the officer. Mackenzen (he had no "von" then) was one of the volunteers. The band of Death's Head Hussars charged the French position before the village, carried it, and then engaged in a close combat among the houses, in the streets and out into the neighboring vineyards. It was an old time fight, man to man.

From this incident came the acquaintance with the dead lieutenant's sister, who later married the avenger of her brother. There were three sons and one daughter born to them, and when Frau Mackenzen died, her husband lost all interest in life for several years. There are those who say that if he had paid a little more attention to his social duties, and if he had been less grumpy, he would have been chief of staff long before the war. Since his second marriage, in 1908, to Laonine von Osten, he has been a little less melancholy, but he will never forget his first wife.

Field Marshal von Mackenzen is not a nobleman by birth. His origin is plebeian. He did not even choose a military career until after he had distinguished himself as a corporal in the last great war. Born December 6, 1849, he is now 66 years old, thus a little younger than von Hindenburg. General Joffre, General Cadorna or General French, the other great commanders of this war. His native place was Hans Leinitz, near Schmiedeburg, in the Kingdom of Saxony. His father was a landowner of modest wealth. Not being a nobleman, the son never thought of choosing a military career. At the age of twenty he did his military duty, but being a college graduate a single year instead of three was sufficient. But at the end of the first year the war broke out.

As early as August 5, 1870, he was picked as commander of a little scouting patrol, which was to make enquiries about the French positions at Worth, where there was then in progress the first battle of the war. Mackenzen found the bridge leading to the village destroyed, but he crawled from one pillar to another, swimming the larger gaps; turned his coat and was able to get into the village itself, which he found occupied by French Zouaves. They caught sight of him and fired at him, but he was able to get back unhurt, thanks to clever manoeuvring. It was the first time he was noted for ability above his fellows. Two months later he volunteered for a scouting trip for Prince Adalbert of Prussia at Tournai, and was given command over the four other volunteers. It was a risky adventure, but being successful, he was invited to dine with the Prince that evening, and was also given the Iron Cross, which he still wears.

### A Baltic Episode

An attempt by the German destroyer W132 to capture the British steamer Thelma in the Baltic Sea recently was frustrated by the Swedish torpedo boat Pollux. According to one account of the affair the British steamer was chased into Swedish territorial waters, and the Swedish boat came up as the Germans were in the act of boarding the steamer and forced them to return to their ship. The Pollux then ran in between the two other vessels, and her captain informed the Germans that he would use any means necessary to prevent the Thelma being taken away. Both warships cleared for action and lay for some ten minutes opposite each other in ominous silence, when the German destroyer suddenly steamed away, leaving the Swedish boat in possession of the field.

## Leave France With A Proud Record

Indians Proved to be First Line Troops in the Full Meaning of the Term

A report from British Headquarters in France, commenting on the withdrawal of the British Indians from the western battle front for service in some other theatre, says:

"When the Indians landed at Marseilles their arrival was hailed with extraordinary enthusiasm by the British and French newspapers. This had the result of arousing a popular expectation of deeds of marvelous prowess."

"The Indians were rushed to the fighting line, where all possible reinforcements were needed sorely. They were thus plunged straightway and unacclimatized into a species of warfare totally different from anything they had known or trained to. They did well under the conditions, but it would be useless to pretend that they did as well as popular expectation had anticipated."

"In some impalpable manner it became known in England that the Indian corps had proved unequal to withstand the German onslaughts at Neuve Chapelle and Ypres, and Lord Roberts' last visit to France was associated in the public mind with a mission to try to stiffen the morale of the Indian troops."

"The truth is that early in the campaign the Indians did as well as could reasonably be expected, and no more. Later, when they had grown war-seasoned, they proved first line troops in the full meaning of the term and they left France with a proud record."

"Those who can imagine they can read into their withdrawal confirmation of the rumors that the Indians have not made good, are doing them a grave injustice."

## Canteens to be Taken Over

Will be Managed by Canadian Military Authorities

The Montreal Gazette's London correspondent says:

"An important change is about to take place at Shorncliffe and Bramshot Camps, whereby the canteens and the sale of general supplies will be taken over by the Canadian military authorities, the chief effect of which will be the enrichment of the Dominion relief fund for the disabled, and the patronage, so far as possible, of Canadian products and manufacturers. At present the canteens are in the hands of civilian contractors whose profits have been considerable. It is not intended to reduce prices below the ordinary commercial scale, thus allowing profits which the authorities here consider that the good pay of the Canadian soldiers enable them to pay fair prices, by which they themselves, if disabled, may benefit in future years. The management of the canteen and supplies will fall upon the department of supplies and transport, of which Col. McKee is chief at Shorncliffe. It is anticipated that the Canadian relief fund will benefit by a large figure annually under the scheme."

"It is the feeling of the authorities here that the future of many soldiers may be very dark as compared with their present good circumstances; in fact, certain officers express the opinion that the extravagance of many of the men should be checked by compulsory payment into the reserve account of a proportion of the soldiers' pay. Although this is done for the men in the field, they have access to the accumulated money on returning to England, and in time of leave may get through the savings of months."

"One advantage of the canteen management will be the placing on sale at the camps of stocks of Canadian tobaccos and cigarettes."

In another despatch the correspondent says:

"Col. H. S. Birkett, of McGill Hospital, is sailing soon for Canada. It is understood that he has relinquished his command and that he will not return to service."

### Some Lessons From the War

Complete admiration of the German system is not required to sustain the belief that Great Britain might emerge from the war with many social ideas changed and the nation essentially strengthened thereby. Individualistic nations, like Great Britain and the United States, cannot conceive of themselves submitting to the complete German program without injury to something they regard as superior to an efficiency developed as the Germans have. But they cannot find it necessary to adopt German measures without retaining respect for them and without desiring to retain for the national good in peace some of the results obtained for the national good in war.

It would not be suggested that the benefits which Great Britain may receive will compensate for the waste of war, but it is to be admitted that war has been going on internally in Great Britain for generations and the slums have been her battlefields. Whitechapel does not terrify the way the battlefield at Loos did, but it has been more costly to the British empire. The American democracy has a lesson to learn from this.—Chicago Tribune.

General Maucoury, military governor of Paris, in a statement given to the Matin expressed the opinion that the capital might be more brilliantly lighted without adding to the risk of air raids.

The general said that he was inquiring into the question, and if the results bore out his belief a return would be made to almost normal lighting.

## Escape of British Officer

Naval Lieutenant Cleverly Gets Away From Copenhagen

Lieut. Commander Layton, a British naval officer, who was interned at Copenhagen, has just made his escape in exciting circumstances.

A first he was allowed by the Danes a fair amount of liberty on parole, but a few days after his internment began he went to the commandant of the barracks and told him he wished to take back the word of honor he had given not to try to escape.

The commandant, interpreting this as an intimation that he would endeavor to escape, told Layton that he would have to have him very closely watched. His quarters were placed under double guard, and there always seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. The prospect of escape seemed small, and, to make matters worse, Layton was seized with a violent influenza cold, which prostrated him for the time being.

Two sentries stood at the door of his room, and they never seemed to relax their vigilance. They were constantly looking through the peephole in the door of Layton's room to see that matters were all right.

They did it as usual on the particular evening that he escaped. Things were seemingly quite in order, and their prisoner was apparently lying on the bed. As a matter of fact, he was not, and at a moment when the attention of one of the sentries was engaged and the other had been sent on an errand, Layton opened the door and slipped into another room, where he found a thick serge civilian suit. In due course he found himself at a window overlooking the street, and with a rope which he had discovered he lowered himself into a street.

The barracks were on an island, and for better security, patrols had been placed everywhere. The escaping officer met two of them, but succeeded by a ruse in passing them.

His next obstacle was the canal. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being several degrees of frost, but, clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course and swam for it. In spite of the fact that he was still suffering from influenza he did this successfully, and having got to land he took off his clothes and wrung them out, so as to show no obvious signs of water.

On the ferryboat he turned himself into a porter and managed to get the job of carrying a passenger's heavy bag to the station. There he boarded a train and in due course reached the dockside, where he caught a boat to Christiania.

He used several disguises during the remainder of his voyage to Christiania, thus succeeded in escaping detection, and finally sailed from Bergen to England. On the boat to England a passenger asked him if it was true that he was an American. He replied that he was, whereupon his fellow-traveller remarked:

"If you were not so sure about it I should say you were a British naval officer."

When the travel-stained young Englishman without money presented himself before a transport officer at the British port he was unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon able to establish his identity.

### BUY AT HOME

When you want to help your town,  
Buy at home!  
When you want shoe, hat or gown,  
Buy at home!  
Never mind what 'tis you need,  
Canned goods, collars, chicken feed,  
Frame this phrase up for your creed,  
Buy at home!

Other folks may buy by mail,  
You buy at home!  
Help the home store to a sale,  
Buy at home!  
Every dollar sent away,  
Means a dollar less to pay,  
What is owed right here today—  
Buy at home!

Are you for your town or not?  
Buy at home!  
Cheaper elsewhere? Tommyrot!  
Buy at home!  
Home store quantities are true,  
Home store merchants work for you,  
This much then you ought to do—  
Buy at home!

General von Kluck, the German commander, who approached so near to Paris, has given some interesting impression of the war to the Berlin correspondent of the Vienna journal "Die Zeit."

Asked his opinion of the quality of the British troops, he said that their bravery and tenacity must be admitted. "And specially," he continued, "the old long service men were very serious opponents; many of them had served 12 years. Everybody knows British military history never underestimates the British soldier. For he has proved his worth in all wars. Remember Waterloo. To suppose, as many do, that in the Boer War, and especially at the beginning, the British troops did not accomplish much was very short sighted. One underestimated the difficulties of a Colonial war."

### Horse Embargo Removed

Ottawa.—The embargo that was placed on the exportation of horses from Canada to the United States shortly after the outbreak of hostilities has been removed. This was done at the request of the British government to conserve the horse supply of Canada for military purposes of the allies. As the purchase of horses to a great extent by the allies has ceased, Dr. Reid made representations to the British government through Sir Geo. Perley to have the embargo lifted, and this has been done.

## Queen Mother Serves Coffee to Soldiers

Takes Her Turn Sewing at Free Canteens in London

The Queen Mother Alexandra has taken a particular interest in the work of the soldiers' canteens which furnish coffee and sandwiches free to all men in uniform at the principal London railway stations.

On several occasions the Queen Mother has insisted on taking a turn at the coffee urn, serving the customary hour and a half trick with the other voluntary workers at one or another of the stations. The soldiers seldom recognize her majesty for some time, and she takes especial delight in serving them incognito and receiving their "thank you, missus," just as it is given to the other workers in the canteen.

Perhaps the best of the Queen's customers was a Kentish farmer who looked in at the London bridge station canteen one foggy night. He was evidently neither a soldier nor sailor, and was distinctly not infirm. But somebody whispered to him that the Queen Mother was serving coffee.

He approached one of the other waitresses and asked if, supposing he gave a little money to the cause, the Queen would give him a cup of coffee with her own hand. Queen Alexandra readily consented. So the farmer from Kent had his coffee and then, coming inside the counter, he wrote a cheque for £5.

Soon after he took his train for Kent and the next thing heard from him was in the form of a cheque for £250, being money which he had raised in subscriptions among his neighbors. A fortnight later he appeared in person with £125 more, and declared that he was not going to rest until he had brought his total contribution up to \$1,000.

## Cigar Destroys Zeppelin

Carelessness of Workman Results in Loss of One of Germany's Big Airships

Disaster swift and complete has overtaken one of the largest and most elaborately equipped Zeppelins.

The vessel concerned was the Z18, and the disaster, which resulted in two men being killed and eight injured, occurred at Tondern, West Schleswig. The explosion occurred when German soldiers were engaged in pumping gas or air into the Zeppelin, which had only recently arrived, and had been installed in a shed. They had not quite finished when a violent explosion occurred. The Zeppelin caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The roof of the shed was blown off, and all the windows were destroyed.

"The Z18 had only done a single trip westward over the island of Sylt before it was destroyed. The building housing the airship had only just been completed before the disaster occurred, a few alterations being required on the roof, where platforms originally fixed for anti-aircraft guns were being moved aside in accordance with a new scheme and placed on the ground at the four corners of the huge shell, which occupies nearly an acre.

A number of marines assisted the workmen in getting the roof ready, and, despite stringent orders to the contrary, several men smoked cigars. It is reported that one man dropped a burning cigar on the top of the envelope of the airship, resulting in an immediate explosion, which killed or injured ten men. The loss of the Zeppelin was kept profoundly secret and is not now known to German people.

### Greediest of All Nations

Shortage of food must indeed be a trial to the Germans and Austrians for, according to a well known American journalist, Mr. Henry T. Finck, they are the greediest of all nations. "One of the German's chief pleasures in touring," he says, "is to enjoy the exotic pleasures of the table. A Berlin author maintains that three-fourths of all Germans and four-fifths of their cousins, the Austrians, talk more about eating than about anything else, and that the most successful novels in their countries are those in which there are descriptions of banquets that make the mouth water."—London Chronicle.

### Motor Women on Berlin Street Ry.

Twenty motor women have begun their duties on three of the Berlin street railway lines. They constitute the advance guard of the female force which will eventually displace all but the oldest men on the lines if the war continues. The women have undertaken almost every conceivable male occupation, but these twenty are virtually the first to be entrusted with the positions involving the safety of the public.

For ten days the motorwomen will guide their cars on minor lines under the supervision of experienced men. If they can stand the physical strain and not lose their wits in crowds they will gradually be introduced on all routes.

### Winter Route to Russia

"The new steamship route from Norway to Russia is now established, and the Norwegian steamer Konge, carrying a cargo of British and American machinery for Russia, has made a trip from Tromsø (Norway) to Alexandrovsk (Russia) under most favorable conditions," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Since this route will be open throughout the entire year it is expected that it will be of inestimable benefit to Russia, whose trade difficulties became acute owing to the freezing over of Archangel Bay and the interrupted transit of supplies through Sweden."



# SPRINGTIME!

is near at hand, and field work will soon be the order of the day.

Will it catch you unprepared to take advantage of the fine, bright, sunny days—or will you see to it now that your line of machinery is adequate to handle your spring work? The prudent farmer will either have his old machines put in good repair, or he will replace or add to his present equipment with the up-to-date, A1,

## Massey-Harris Machines

And we are ready to supply whatever you need.

### Our New All Steel (steel box) Seed Drill

will appeal to you as a practical, long-service machine. You should see it.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED  
McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.  
AGENTS, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

## AUCTION SALE

PETER MORASCH

Under instructions from Peter Morasch, I will sell by public auction on the N. E. 14 Sec. 8, Tp. 11, Rge. 28, W. 4th M., or 8 miles east of Didsbury, on south trail, on

Friday, March 3rd, 1916

the following, consisting of:

13 HEAD HORSES—Team geldings, 5 and 7 years, wgt. 2700; team, mare and gelding, 8 and 9 yrs., wgt. 2600; team mares, 7 and 8 yrs., wgt. 2300; team of drivers, mare and gelding, 10 yrs.; 2 yearling fillies; gelding coming 2 yrs.; 2 yearling geldings.

8 HEAD CATTLE—4 A1 milch cows, 2 fresh and 2 to freshen soon; yearling heifer; yearling steer; 2 calves

MACHINERY—Hamilton wagon with double box; Moline wagon and hay rack with extra hay rack; democat; buggy; Deering disc and shoe drill; 3 Deering 16 disc harrows; 8 ft. Massey Harris binder; 3 section lever harrow and harrow cart; 14 in. walking plow; 12 in. Cockshutt gang plow; 18 in. Cockshutt sulky plow; Frost & Wood mower and rake; Deering mower; set plow harness; 2 hay sweeps and stacker; 3 sets heavy work harness; single harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Steel range, nearly new; heater; extension table; chairs; 2 rockers; 2 iron beds, springs and mattresses; dresser; quantity of dishes and cooking utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. 50 chickens.

As Mr. Morasch is leaving the country everything will be sold.

Sale to start at 1 p.m. sharp.

Lunch at 12 o'clock.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,  
Auct. Clerk

## Seed Grain Should Be Given a Germination Test

Germination tests made on oats, wheat and barley this fall at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, at Calgary show that there are considerable quantities of oats and barley, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 68 per cent. and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard which is 95 per cent. Moreover the average preliminary count which is made at the end of six days is as low as 35 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. and a final (14 day) count of 90 per cent. to 98 per cent. of vital seeds. Samples of oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 50 per cent. and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, these always giving low percentages of vital seeds, both in the preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary (6 day) count is 52 per cent and the average final (14 day)

count is 70 per cent. These figures are very low and indicate that considerable proportions of Alberta oats and barley and Saskatchewan oats are weak in vitality and undesirable for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is good seed, it is important that only seed with strong germination energy and a high percentage of germinable seeds should be used. The germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count therefore is an index of the germination energy. If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 per cent. the germination energy of the sample is very low, but of the preliminary count is 90 per cent. the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count but may contain the same percentage of vital seeds in which case the final counts would be the same. If the final counts only were considered one of these samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed and the other undesirable for use as seed. The sample with a high preliminary count will withstand unfavorable weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand on the field and a crop which will in all probability ripen somewhat earlier.

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test conducted either at home or at the Dominion Seed Laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to twenty-five in number will be tested at the Seed Laboratory free of charge for any individual or company in one year. Above this number twenty-five cents per test is charged.

Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for test should be addressed to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Box 1684, Calgary, Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to send stamps for return postage. For wheat, oats, barley and seed of similar size, about half a tea cupful should be sent for test; for seeds of smaller size such as flax, red clover, timothy, etc., half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number.

## The Hotel From a Temperance Farmer's Standpoint

EDITOR DIDSBURY PIONEER:

DEAR SIR,—My wife and I had reason to use the conveniences and hospitality of this splendid hotel and my wife at once said what a shame it was that a place of this class had to depend on the bar for support to maintain it in this high state of efficiency.

My wife and I thought that a little publicity among the rural population of Didsbury would lead to a change in sentiment and practice as touching this hotel that does credit to this splendid garden spot in Alberta for diversified farming with Didsbury as its geographical and commercial center.

If a farmer pays a few cents more for a meal or a bed he gets value received and service besides, and the 10c. per meal more that wife and I paid was the best spent money we have ever spent in Canada.

Host and hostess Bullish have firmly decided to run their place in conformity with the new law and revised temperance sentiment, and are entitled to the hearty support and cooperation of rural Didsbury and vicinity. They need your immediate cooperation and support and you need the service they are giving.

One call at the "Hotel Rosebud" will convince you that we cannot afford a piece of this class to leave or be a failure in our midst.

A talk with several commercial travelers assures us that as a body backed by the wholesale houses they are willing to do their share and voluntarily increase the rates they are paying, but this is not enough. Some concessions of the town will help but this will not be enough.

Rural Didsbury and vicinity is the strength of the town and both large and small business. Let us rally to the support of this "Hotel Rosebud," make it your headquarters, eating and sleeping place and convince landlord Bullish that we are as right in our view of support for a "Hotel Rosebud" as we were in abolishing the bar.

AMELIA M. BAILEY  
JOHN F. BAILEY

## AUCTION SALE

WM. SMITH

Under instructions from Mr. Smith, I will sell by public auction on the S. W. 1-4 Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge. 28, W. 4th M., or 7 miles east of Didsbury, on south trail, on

Thursday, March 2nd, 1916

the following, consisting of:

14 HEAD HORSES—Team mares, 4 years, wgt. 2650; team brown mules, 8 and 9 years, wgt. 2350; team mules, 8 yrs., wgt. 2250; team mares, 3 yrs., wgt. 2400; team geldings, 4 yrs., wgt. 2400; bay mare, 15 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1100; bay mare, 15 yrs., wgt. 1150; black gelding, 9 yrs., wgt. 1400; filly, coming 2 yrs., heavy, bred; yearling filly; yearling gelding.

35 HEAD CATTLE—11 A1 dairy cows, 3 fresh, 2 to freshen by day of sale, and 7 to freshen in April; 8 2 yr. old heifers, to freshen in April and May; 9 yearling heifers; 4 calves; yearling steer

MACHINERY—Wagon with box; wagon gear; hay rack and truck; top buggy; sleigh; Deering mower; McCormick mower; 12 ft. McCormick rake; 2 hay sweeps and stacker; John D. ere 16 in. sulky plow; Emerson 16 in. sulky plow; 3 sec. lever harrow; disc harrow; cultivator; 6 ft. Deering binder with truck, nearly new; 4 horse power and grinder; pump jack; drill; 8 ft. windmill; 10 bbl. steel tank and heater; Superior press drill; anvil; forge; blacksmith tools; post drill; 4 sets work harness; single harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Range; heater; 8 ft. extension table; 6 dining chairs; 5 kitchen chairs; 3 rockers; 5 iron beds; sideboard; spring lounge; Singer sewing machine; dresser; 2 cupboards; churn; 2 washing machines; barrel churn, new; kitchen utensils; DeLaval cream separator, new; quantity of dishes

MISCELLANEOUS—160 rods hog wire and a quantity of barb wire; 50 bus potatoes; cow barn, 16 x 36 ft. with shingled roof with heavy sills; quantity shiplap lumber; 3 geese and 3 ducks; about 10 doz. chickens.

As Mr. Smith is leaving the country everything will be sold.

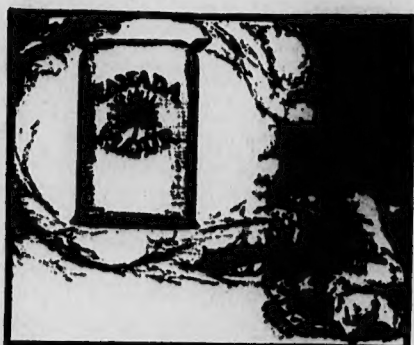
Sale to start at 12 p.m. sharp.

Lunch at 11.30

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,  
Auct. Clerk

# BELGIAN RELIEF



YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,

President, Committee for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS  
A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. \$5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,  
Belgian Relief Committee  
For Southern Alberta,

HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

or to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, care of Didsbury Pioneer



## How and Why the Leaves Fall

The causes of the autumnal leaf-fall are discussed in an interesting review of the present status of this problem of botanical science published in a recent number of Knowledge, by G. S. Boulenger. The author says, in part: "If we look at the question of leaf-fall from the point of view of the systematic botanist, we find that the lower and simpler types of leaves do not fall. The primitive leaves of mosses have no articulation at their base; the elaborately divided fronds of most tree ferns wither and hang their dead stalks downward from the stem; the needles of conifers wither similarly, generally after being several years on the tree, and the simple sheathing leaves of most Monocotyledons have not so perfect a system of articulation as we find in the Dicotyledons, especially those with compound leaves."

A thoughtful, unobtrusive conclusion would be that the leaf dies, and consequently then falls off; but this is far from being the case. Preparations may begin for the fall of the leaf almost as soon as it is formed; and in many cases the leaf is moist and its cells fairly inflated when it falls. In 1848 Dr. Linnæus, in a paper communicated to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, described an inward extension of the cork of the bark and disruption taking place through cellular tissue external to this corky layer, from without inwards.

"The provision for the separation," he writes, "being once complete, it requires little to effect it; a dessication of one side of the leaf stalk, by causing an effort of torsion, will readily break through the small remains of the fibro-vascular bundles; or the increased size of the coming leaf bud will snap them; or, if these causes are not in operation, a gust of wind, a heavy shower, or even the simple weight of the almina, will be enough to disrupt the small connections and send the suicidal member to its grave. Such is the history of the fall of the leaf. We have found that it is not an accidental occurrence, arising simply from the vicissitudes of temperature and the like, but a regular and vital process, which commences with the first formation of the organ, and is completed only when that is no longer useful; and we cannot help admiring the wonderful provision that heals the wound even before it is absolutely made, and affords a covering from atmospheric changes before the part can be subjected to them."

In 1859 Hugo von Mohl, the illustrious founder of the cell theory, chanced to spend his autumn vacation at home, so that he observed the successive fall of the leaflets and the leaf stalk in the leguminous *Gymnocladus canadensis* with the conveniences of his laboratory at hand. He found that a layer of cork already extended through the cellular tissue at the base of the petiole in September. Immediately layer of cork already extended through brown (suberized); and, separated from this by two or more rows of the ordinary colorless polyhedral cells of the leaf stalk, what he termed the separating, or "abscissal," layer originated. This only formed between the 4th and 15th of October, extending across the stalk from the inner or axillary surface, and contained in its cells protoplasm and starch grains. It is, in fact, what we now term "secondary meristem." Von Mohl only recognized two layers of cells in the abscissal layer, which he believed to split apart, while the thought that the fibro-vascular bundles were broken mechanically by the weight of the blade and the strain of wind and rain. He perceived, however, that the fall of the leaflets between the 10th and 20th of October, and the subsequent fall of the petioles was independent of the cork layer formed at least a month before. This cork layer, in fact, is not formed in advance in those ferns which are deciduous, in beech, elm or most oaks. Von Mohl also noticed that when leaves fell suddenly, after an autumn frost, a thin layer of ice had formed in the delicate sappy cells of the abscissal layer, torn cell walls evidencing the violence of the disruption.

In 1863, Julius Sachs traced the gradual removal of the contents of the leaf cells. The protoplasm and nuclei are dissolved, the chlorophyll granules become disintegrated, the starch disappears, leaving only the few yellow granules, or the reddish cell sap, which produce our autumn tints; while starch, potash and phosphoric acid travel down the leaf stalks to be stored up in the twigs, and only the waste of end products of metabolism, calcium oxalate crystals, resins and alkaloids remain to be thrown off with the falling leaves.

In 1882 M. M. Guignard and Van Tieghem returned to the study of *Gymnocladus*; but began their investigation in the middle of June. They found that no cork is formed at the base of the leaflets. It is not worth while to heal the wound on the leaf stalk which is itself to fall in a day or so. The suberized layer was formed at the base of the main petiole by the middle of June; then a layer of meristem, the "phellogen" or cork cambium, originates below it and the abscissal layer above it, before the end of June. This layer spreads inwards from the epi-

dermis through the cellular tissue of the bast and wood bundles. It consists not of two, but of three, layers of cells, of which the middle row is absorbed, the two remaining rows, still living and turgid, swell outward with rounded surfaces, and so create a strain which snaps the fibres and vessels. These observers also induced leaf fall artificially at midsummer, by placing a cut branch in a box filled with moist air, and they found that after the fall of the leaf the cellular tissue of the vascular bundles whose ends are exposed on the leaf scar becomes "merismatic," i.e., undergoes cell division, forms cork, and penetrates and fills up the ends of the vessels.

It is well to bear in mind that prolonged drought will induce leaf-fall much as does a frost, and that a layer of cork is formed below the prickles on old stems of rose or bramble, and below twigs in some plants which shed these branches as others shed their leaves. On the other hand, if a branch be broken through early in summer, its leaves wither but do not fall, no abscissal layer being formed. Coppiced oaks or the clipped beeches and hornbeams also retain their leaves, as if the energy and material used up in the formation of callus to heal the wounds caused by pruning knife or shears left none for the formation of the usual abscissal layers.

Every one must have noticed the successive fall of the leaflets and the leaf stalks in the ash or horse chestnut, the thickened petioles being aptly known by children as "bones," since they are by no means unlike the leg-bones of birds. There is, however, another interesting little point in connection with leaf fall which is, perhaps, less familiar, and which is well illustrated in the photographs, by Mr. Johnson, of Tunbridge Wells, from which our pictures have been prepared. This is the order in which the leaves fall from the twig. In the beech this is basipetal, i.e., the younger leaves at the apex of the twigs fall first. In the linden, the poplar, and apparently in the majority of trees the fall takes place acropetally, i.e., the older leaves at the base of the twigs fall first.

### THE NEW TROUBLE IN CHINA

China is so accustomed to ultimatums from the "outer barbarians" that the threat of Russia to occupy part of Chinese Turkestan has not disturbed her serenity. Yet it is no idle threat; and for these reasons: Russia is about to conclude an agreement with Germany that removes the risk of intervention from Berlin and deprives China of her most effective weapon—the power to offset one enemy against another. There will be no rattling of the sabre on the Russian frontier. No vision in shining armor will suddenly appear at the gate of the Forbidden City in Peking. For the first time in recent history China must face her troubles alone. China has realized this isolation and has signified her desire to come to terms.

The circumstances that have led to the dispute are also significant. An important treaty between Russia and China comes to an end in August of this year. Russia is determined that the treaty shall be renewed. China has no wish to renew it. This treaty, which was made in 1881, gives to Russia important trading and consular rights in Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. The treaty originated in this way: In 1870 a great Mohammedan rebellion spread over Western China and through Central Asia, and threatened to break up the Chinese Empire. An army under General Tso Tsung-tang marched against the rebels, and, finding supplies insufficient, turned itself into a farming and a fighting colony. Alternately raising crops and doing battle, this "agricultural army" accomplished its task and the rebellion was suppressed.

The struggle was long and in its earliest stages most disastrous to the Chinese, whose forces were everywhere routed and put to the sword. The Semirichensk province of Russian Turkestan being on the fringe of the rebellion, could not escape its influence, and in order to prevent the trouble from spreading to their territory the Russian Government took the precaution of sending troops across the border into Chinese Turkestan. In 1871 Russia was in military occupation of the basin of the Ili and the fertile province of Kuldja, which, as General Kuropatkin says, projects like a strong bastion to the east, facilitating the defence of the western boundary of Russia and acting as a menace to the Chinese.

This Russian occupation was undoubtedly justified by the Mohammedan rebellion, for the native population of Russian Turkestan is racially akin to the people of Chinese Turkestan and was seriously affected by the disturbance. For ten years Russia remained in the Chinese province of Kuldja, despite the protests of Peking. After prolonged negotiations a treaty was arranged, and Russia agreed to withdraw on certain conditions. In exchange for the return of her territory, China conceded to Russia commercial and consular privileges in the Ili region, Mongolia and Manchuria, and rights of navigation on the Rivers Amur, Sunzari and Ussuri. These demands may appear extravagant, but they were dictated by the fear that the Amur and Ussuri districts, which, as General Kuropatkin points out, are now only thinly peopled by Russians, would be swamped by the flowing tide of yellow, and that Eastern Siberia would become quite un-Russian.

The attitude of China towards this treaty of 1881 has always been that of an unwilling partner. Both the Gov-

## Canada's Champion Dancer

Cured of Piles by Zam-Buk

Mr. Thomas J. Hogan, Champion Juggler and Pedestal Dancer of Canada who resides at 39 Chamford St. Montreal, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to let you know my opinion of your wonderful Zam-Buk. For some time past I have been troubled with piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk I purchased a box and after applying it a few times I felt marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment, and the relief was extended into a permanent cure. I gladly permit you to use my experience as an illustration of the great value of Zam-Buk for piles."

Another illustration of how Zam-Buk cures long-standing cases of piles is provided by Mr. William Kenty of Upper Nine Mile River, Hunts Co., N.S. He says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. Zam-Buk was recommended to me so I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose ulcers, rashes, blood-poison, ringworm, cuts, burns, bruises, children's abrasions, tetter, salt rheum, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Zam-Buk Soap, which may be had from any druggist at 25c. per tablet, should be used instead of ordinary soap in all cases of eruptions and skin diseases.

ernment and the people look upon it as a flagrant example of the methods of foreigners in dealing with the Chinese. Russia, they say, is our neighbor on the border of Turkestan. When our house was on fire and her own house was threatened by the sparks, Russia came to our assistance to arrest the conflagration. But when we had extinguished the flames our neighbor insisted on taking possession of one of the rooms in our house, and would not leave until she had extorted a heavy bribe. There is more than a grain of truth in this contention, and Russia is not the only country that has made use of uninvited assistance in order to secure material and permanent advantages in China. Every great Power in Europe has at one time or another fished in these troubled waters.

Since the Russo-Japanese war the Chinese have not hesitated to display open hostility to the treaty of 1881, which they declare was wrung from them by force and which they have no intention of renewing except under pressure. No sooner was peace made between Japan and Russia than the Government in Peking began to invade the Russian rights on the Sungari River. The excuse was that in the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia gave to Japan the assurance that she claimed no special privileges in China. This disclaimer, according to Peking logic, covered the treaty of 1881, with regard to which Russia made no reservations in the Portsmouth negotiations. But Russia refused to accept this syllogism, and has maintained her privileges on the Sungari in spite of Chinese opposition.

In Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia the task has been more difficult, as the methods adopted by the Chinese Government and people have been more subtle. It is the common habit of Europeans to regard the Chinese as children and to treat them as such. They are looked upon not merely as lethargic, incapable and indifferent, but also as in a chronic state of revolt against the oppression of local authorities. But the truth is beginning to penetrate the people of the West that the people are not lacking in ability even if they are lacking in conscience; and that they can be stubborn and exacting in questions of individual rights.

Russia has made this discovery in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Having no excuse for denouncing the treaty of 1881, the Chinese resorted to practical measures for restricting and finally destroying the commercial and consular concessions granted to their neighbors. An active policy of colonizing the western frontiers was adopted. Whole towns were moved from the interior of Turkestan and Mongolia to the boundaries. The nomad tribes were driven from their inland pastures and forced toward the Russian frontier. Chinese were encouraged by grants of land and cattle to colonize the regions in which Russian merchants have hitherto found a profitable market.

The purpose of this colonizing policy is obvious. It is to render null and void the advantages gained by Russia in 1881 and to reduce the treaty to nothing more than a few formal phrases. Russian merchants find themselves obstructed in every turn, and Russian subjects resident in Chinese territory are deprived of those extra-territorial rights which remove them from the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. This is the substance of the Russian complaints that have led to an ultimatum from St. Petersburg. Unless the Chinese authorities take instant steps to remove these grievances and to restore the treaty of 1881 to its legitimate uses, Russia will again send troops to occupy the province of Kuldja.

The Chinese defend their action on

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

the ground that Russia has persistently abused the privileges of the treaty, that she has extended its concessions, and by sending a Commission into Mongolia to report on the practicability of carrying Russian railways and telegraphs into Mongolian territory. There is also a strong suspicion in Peking that this vigorous protest from St. Petersburg is not unconnected with a determination on the part of Russia to renew the treaty of 1881 whether China likes it or not. Meanwhile the Chinese Government has decided to temporize, and professes anxiety to arrive at an amicable arrangement. We shall see in August next whether Peking or St. Petersburg is in earnest.

### SIR JOHN AIRD

Of Nimrod, the builder of Nineveh, it is written in the Old Book that he was a mighty hunter before the Lord. Of Sir John Aird, who died on January 6, at the age of seventy-eight, it might with justice be said that he was a mighty builder before the Lord. What region of the earth is not full of his labors? At this moment the people in the capitals of Germany, Denmark, Holland, England, Corsica and India draw the supply of water for drinking and sanitation from works which he was employed to execute. If the people of London, Moscow, Bahia, Copenhagen and Constantinople have today light in their dwellings and in their streets, it is due largely to his energy and his skill. All kinds of civil engineering work seemed natural to him. Was Manchester to be made a seaport? Aird was called in to cut the canal. Were railways to be built in the Scotch Highlands, in Yorkshire, or in London, Aird was the man who was ready and able to do the work. As an excavator of docks he had few rivals and no competitors. He created great docks at Bristol, Hull, Southampton, Tilbury, Avonmouth and Singapore. But his greatest work—that by which his name will live in history—was the construction of the dam at Assouan, the greatest and most beneficent of all the engineering enterprises by which the desert has been made to blossom as the rose. In three years and a half this great captain of industry, with the aid of an army of 10,000 to 20,000 free laborers, completed the great dam designed by Sir B. Baker which, by conserving the water of the Nile, rendered possible the profitable cultivation of thousands of square miles of what had otherwise been but barren sand. Seldom has the hackneyed line that "peace hath her triumphs not less renowned than war," been better applied than when used to describe the work and labors of Sir John Aird. "His word was as good as his work"—the verdict of an official—might serve as an appropriate epitaph of one of the most successful of the artificers of the fabric of our modern world.

Sir John Aird was born of humble parents. He never went to public school, college or university. His grand father was just an ordinary working man, who was killed during the building of the Regent's Canal. His father at first held a minor post in a London gas company. John Aird got such schooling as he ever had at a private school at Southgate, and was soon sent out into the world to make his living. He was bright, energetic, industrious and ambitious. He joined his father in business as a contractor. His first important job came before he was twenty. The Crystal Palace had to be transferred from Hyde Park, where the first Great Exhibition was held in 1851 to Sydenham. Aird and Son were employed in this undertaking, and made their mark. From that time onward John Aird marched from one success to another. Whether it was Aird and Son, or Lucas and Aird, or John Aird and Co., it was all the same. When heavy work was to be done, and done well, Aird was the man for the task. A good employer of labor, he was a careful and conscientious contractor nor did any government or municipality ever regret that it had trusted to John Aird for the execution of its enterprises.

He made a great fortune, and he has left a great name. He sat for North Paddington as a Conservative member for 1887 to 1905. He served as the first Mayor of Paddington in 1900, and was re-elected in 1901, in which year he was knighted by Lord Salisbury. He was an enthusiastic collector of pictures, and personally was deservedly and universally popular. But his great work, with which his name will ever be associated, was the building of the great Egyptian dam.

To have bridled the Nile and submerged the Isle of Phylæ were but incidents in the life work of this master builder. Engineering, with admiration puts on record the leading facts and figures about this colossal dam:

In the early summer of 1899 the number of men employed on the undertaking reached a total of 13,000. The dam has a length of about 2,200 yards; it has 180 sluice-gates, and its maximum height from the foundation is about 13 feet. The total amount of granite masonry its construction involved was about one million tons. The effect of the dam is to convert the River Nile above Assouan into an immense reservoir, which, when full, contains about 38,000 million cubic feet of water. Its construction took about four years only. This, as has been correctly stated is certainly "one of the grandest engineering undertakings of our time."

Great as it is, Sir John Aird spent the last years of his life heightening the dam at Assouan and in constructing a barrage at Esneh. These are the mighty works by which we approve ourselves veritable sons of Asgard, kinsmen of Thor with his thunder hammer, the tapers of the wilderness, the bridgers of rivers, the makers of homes. Yet, although we enter into their labors, how soon do they die and are forgotten! Of the millions of fellow-creatures whose humble homes are made more comfortable and whose daily life is made easier by the dam which this man built, how many have so much a

### Some Cynic Said

"A man's heart lies in his stomach".

**Abbey's**  
Effervescent Salt

keeps the stomach sweet and clean.  
25c and 60c.  
At dealers. 66



work with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work, selling our beautiful Litho-Art Post Cards at 3 for 5c. These comprise Views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Birthday, Best Wishes, St. Patrick, Easter, Comics, etc., and are fast sellers. Write us today for \$4.00 worth of these postcards, sell them, return money, and we will send you engine post paid by return mail. We also give a smaller engine, upright style, for selling \$2.00 worth of postcards. **WESTERN FREM.**  
I. P. 344

heard of him or even whispered his name? All they know is that the English built it, but that a certain long-bearded baronet, who was Mayor of Paddington, supplied the brain and organized the labor no man knows. What matters that to him or his fame, in the sense of the praises of the men he worked for, was not in the wages of his day's work. He is dead, and in a few years will be forgotten. But his works remain as a lasting monument of a workman's life.

To make baked suet and jam pudding. Into half a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of suet, with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat an egg with a little milk and make all into a batter that will just pour. Line a pie-dish at the bottom with jam, put the batter on the top, and bake in a steady oven for one hour and a quarter.

Hake pie is excellent if prepared as follows: Grease a pie dish and fill it with alternate layers of hake steaks cut half an inch thick, and freed from skin and bone, and seasoned breadcrumbs. Pour some good gravy over all and bake for half an hour in a steady oven. The seasoning should be prepared by mixing finely chopped onion, chopped parsley, and pepper and salt with the breadcrumbs.

## Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals sore throat and lungs. 25 cents

## A POST CARD BRINGS HELP FOR THE KIDNEYS

### GIN PILLS SENT FREE

We want all sufferers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lame Back and Rheumatism, to test GIN PILLS, and see for themselves that GIN PILLS will really cure all these troubles. If your kidneys are weak—if it pains you to urinate—if your back aches—if hands and feet are crippled with Rheumatism—give GIN PILLS a chance to prove that they will relieve you and cure you. It won't cost you a cent. You don't have to buy them. Simply write us for a free sample.

"A short time ago, I received a free sample of GIN PILLS which I have taken with such good effects that I herewith enclose 50c. for a box of them. I believe GIN PILLS are just the things for me."

RICHARD HAMLYN,  
French River.

GIN PILLS are so called because they contain the medicinal principle of Juniper berries, the essential principle of Gin, but do not contain alcohol. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50—at dealers, and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Sample box free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. R.P. Toronto.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

### CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine member Signature.

**Wm. Wood**



## London's East End Is Transformed

Prosperity Has Largely Succeeded Former Poverty and Squalor

Probably no part of Great Britain has been more radically affected by the war than the east end of London. A social reformer, desiring in days gone by to see poverty and squalor in their acutest forms, naturally turned to the east end, knowing that there he would find both in full measure.

Today the east end has been transformed. If poverty has not been wiped out by causes due to the war it has largely disappeared, and toiling people are enjoying a degree of prosperity such as before never existed there.

A well known social reformer, who many years has lived and worked among the poor of the east end, states that for a long time past every able-bodied man had been working six and seven days a week, and that all women and boys can get all the work they want.

On the whole, said the social worker, the people are spending their money wisely, thanks to the restrictive measures passed to curtail the drink traffic. There has been no noticeable increase in drinking. Instead families have been buying new clothes and furniture, and gradually raising the standard of living.

## London's Confusing Streets

Has 19 King Streets and 34 Queen Streets

When it comes to confusing street systems London should not be overlooked. Some consider it the most confusing, even Londoners not always being sure of locations. As an example of what one meets in the British capital a man once asked to be directed to a certain house on King street. He was sent in one direction. When he did not come to King street as soon as he expected, he asked again for King street and was sent in an opposite direction. Again not sure of his direction he asked a third time for King street, and was asked which King street he wanted.

The question stumped him, not knowing that London has nineteen King streets. This number does not include the King streets in London's suburbs.

If this man who wanted King street had asked for Queen street his predicament would have been even greater, for there are thirty-four Queen streets in London. Great as the city is, it is far behind New York in regard to a comprehensive street system even though corners of New York such as Greenwich Village are most confusing.

## Tribute to General Hughes

U.S. Officer Declares the Canadian Army Deserves a Field Marshal

A United States army officer who has been at the front and visited the Canadian soldiers, writes to a Montreal paper and expresses the opinion that General Sir Sam Hughes should be created a field marshal. The letter of the American officer is in part:

"Canada has an army now any nation would be proud of. An army and a reputation, a well earned and hard won reputation that future generations of Canadians will be expected to cherish with pride and live up to if they can. It is common knowledge, and universally admitted by all that the Germans would have reached Calais last April had it not been for the Canadians.

"Was there a Canadian army before the war? No, emphatically no. There was a very good militia, but every soldier knows that a militiaman is only an embryo soldier.

"Well, then, where did the present Canadian army come from? Sam Hughes made it; made it practically out of nothing.

"Sam Hughes created the Canadian army. He, and he alone, deserves the credit. Canada has more men under arms today than the entire British expeditionary forces in the South African war. Yet there was a field marshal and a full general handling the British force in South Africa."

The writer believes that the Canadian army deserves a field marshal, and that Sir Sam Hughes, because of his work in organizing it, deserves that honor.

### Mixed Farming

Those who have persistently preached mixed farming to the western farmer undoubtedly will see a wide adoption of that gospel throughout the west this year. The present world-wide need for beef and dairy stuffs will stimulate a rapid increase of the production of these commodities. Up till now the west has replied to the adviser of mixed farming that as the grower of grain acquired money and the means of caring for animals he would not delay in engaging in the live stock industry. The returns from the crop of the past season will enable many a western grain grower to purchase his first few head of beef or dairy cattle.

### Lord Derby Makes His Final Report

Lord Derby's recruiting figures for the period between October 23 and December 15 show that 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men presented themselves for service.

Of the grand total of 2,829,263 married and unmarried men, 103,000 married and 112,431 married men enlisted immediately. Eight hundred and forty thousand single men and 1,344,979 married men were attested for future service. Of the single men 207,000 were rejected, while 221,853 married men were not accepted by the recruiting officers.

## Belgium Died for all Europe

Stands Alone Among All the Allies in Demand For Compassion of the World

"There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending byproducts of this war," said G. K. Chesterton recently, "but this is not a case for compassion."

Mr. Chesterton was discussing the plight of Belgium as a result of her heroic stand during the first days of the war. "This is a case," he continued, "for that mere working minimum of a sense of honor that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone, and the claims even of other allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing."

"There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else, but it was the self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country, the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe.

"If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional."

Mr. Chesterton's appeal is couched in mild terms as compared with what is deserved by the widows and orphans of Belgium according to those who have recently returned from the desolate wastes and the ruined cities of the not long ago prosperous little country. One and all they are unanimous in emphasizing the debt that the British empire owes Belgium. The scenes these returning people picture are in some instances too terrible to describe even if words could describe them.

The long queues outside the bread depots tell the story. The thin, clad, weeping women, endeavoring to brave through their tears, and the shivering, ill-fed children clinging to their skirts—they tell Belgium's story. And this starvation and destitution is all because Belgium stood with her face to the enemy when that enemy threatened Britain.

This and volumes more is the reason such an insistent appeal is being made to the Belgian Relief Committee of Montreal. Wheat is the present salvation of starving Belgium. Wheat means both work and bread for these long lines of Belgian women and children and for \$2.50 one Belgian family can be kept free from starvation a month. Belgium is starving and Canada is the only part of the empire that can supply the wheat she needs. Unless this wheat is sent by Canadians as a part of the payment of Britain's debt of honor to Belgium thousands of women and children will die of starvation this winter.

## Horses for Allied Armies

Seven Thousand From Eastern Canada and Eleven Thousand From Western Canada

One hundred and thirty thousand army horses arrived at the four Toronto horse exchanges during the year 1915. Of the 112,000 "warriors" that came to West Toronto yards about 100,000 were brought through from western United States. The British and French governments therefore purchased in the neighborhood of 20,000 horses in Toronto, drawn from various parts of this country. The Dominion government, which through its agents, purchased directly from owners, took 18,000 horses, 7,000 from eastern Canada and 11,000 from western Canada. Of those bought in the east two-thirds came from Ontario. Of the latter 40 per cent. were cavalry, 40 per cent. artillery and 20 per cent. heavy transport horses. Of those purchased in the west 50 per cent. were cavalry, 25 per cent. artillery and 25 per cent. heavy transport horses.

The average price paid by the Canadian government for horses bought in the east was \$177, and in the west \$165, the difference being accounted for by the longer haul to seaboard and the fact that western horses had many of them to be broken. The British government paid, on the average, \$160, while the French government, which sought lighter animals of somewhat inferior quality, paid \$140.—Toronto Globe.

### British Merchant Marine Stronger

Last month the British admiralty gave out valuable statistics regarding the losses of merchant ships during the war. The number of British merchant ships sunk by submarines was 183, of which 93 were destroyed by torpedoes. In addition to these, 175 British fishing vessels were sunk.

At the outbreak of the war, Great Britain possessed 11,028 ships—about 40 per cent. of the world's shipping. Because the 2,845 merchant ships of the German and Austrian fleets have either been destroyed or driven into port, the proportionate strength of the British merchant navy is now of course considerably larger than 40 per cent. Due to the activity in shipbuilding, the losses of the British merchant marine have been more than offset by its growth. The fleet being larger by 88 ships and 343,616 tons than it was when the war commenced!

A stranger alighted from a train at an Oklahoma town one day and hailed a man who wore the air of a native. "That I be," the man replied, "been here nigh onto 50 years."

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," the new arrival continued. "Have you any here?"

"Well," answered the native slowly, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

## Frozen Wheat for Feed

Good Results Obtained in Experiments at Ottawa and Guelph

Each year there is a certain amount of frozen wheat throughout the west, and in some years there is considerable if it placed on the market. Sometimes it is sufficiently injured to render it unfit for milling, and yet be practically equal to sound wheat for feeding purposes. Frozen wheat varies much in character depending upon the degree of maturity reached by the grain before being frozen.

Experiments in feeding swine with frozen wheat have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm. Four lots were fed on frozen wheat only, and eight lots on wheat combined with other feeds.

The pigs in the two lots fed on No. 1 frozen wheat averaged 223.3 pounds at the commencement and made an average daily gain of .86 pounds; it took 400 pounds of meal to make a 100 pounds of gain.

The two lots fed on No. 2 wheat, contrary to what we might expect, made slightly better gains than those fed No. 1 wheat.

When No. 1 or No. 2 wheat was combined in the ration, in the proportion of two to one, with shorts, corn or oats, the gain was about the same as when the No. 2 wheat was fed alone.

The best ration proved to be frozen wheat combined with three pounds of milk per pig per day; with this ration an average daily gain of .86 pounds was made, and 340 pounds of feed produced 100 pounds of gain. It must be remembered that the results were uniform throughout for the twelve groups which indicates that frozen wheat is a valuable feed for swine.

At the Ontario Agricultural College frozen wheat, which tested only 43½ pounds per bushel, was compared with barley as a food for swine.

Lot 1 contained 18 pigs and was fed ground barley and wheat middlings. Lot 2 contained 20 pigs and was fed ground frozen wheat and wheat middlings. Lot 3 contained 18 pigs and was fed ground barley and frozen wheat, equal parts, with middlings.

Lot 1 made an average daily gain per pig of 1.08 pounds, lot 2, 1.1 pounds, and lot 3, 1.18 pounds.

The amount of meal consumed per 100 pounds gain was as follows: Lot 1, 430.9 pounds; lot 2, 431.4 pounds; lot 3, 422.9 pounds. Both in rate of gain, and feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, the three rations are seen to have given practically the same results, which means that frozen wheat is equal to barley as a hog food when fed with middlings.

## Strange Railways

Freak Roads That Have Been Built to Overcome Obstacles

Of the various quaint railways in the world one is not so very far away, although you have perhaps never heard of it, much less travelled along its eccentric line.

This is the Lartigue Railway, at Ballybunion, Ireland. This strange train is in duplicate, the engine and carriages being double, while the line consists of a central rail, which passes down the centre of the train. To add to the humor of the thing, passengers are sometimes requested to change their seats from one side of the train to the other, so that a proper balance may be maintained.

Other out-of-the-way railways are sometimes used in order to negotiate any very steep ascents or descents where the ordinary train would come to grief. In this connection we find what are known as "rack" railways, more than one of which is used in Switzerland.

The rack railway, instead of having ordinary smooth lines only, has a rack rail in the centre of the track, this rack being cut into a series of teeth, which jut out rather like the teeth of a saw held upside down. Under the engine of the train itself there is fixed a cog wheel, which grips the teeth of the rack rail, and so prevents the train from slipping back along the ordinary rails that lie on either side of the rack rail.

A sensational train, which we may yet see in everyday work, is the Brennan monorail, demonstrations of which were given by its inventor a few years ago. The peculiarities of this train are that it has only one rail, being balanced by means of a couple of gyroscopes.

### May Requisition More Ships

The government is taking stringent measures to see that the prevailing shortage in ships shall not interfere with the shipment of food and other necessities to ports in the United Kingdom. Vessels are being requisitioned right and left for the shipment of wheat from the Americans and in shipping circles it is reported that the admiralty intends to call in the British ships that are now trading between foreign ports. The latter measure is expected to particularly affect British ships trading between South America and the United States. Shippers here predict that such action would have a disastrous effect on their trade.

Shipowners in England and neutral shippers regard the few-born energy of the government with misgivings as requisitioned wheat ships are receiving only 13 shillings, compared with the normal rate of 17 shillings.

Fred had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the condition that he return home not later than 5 o'clock. He arrived at 7, and insisted that he had not loitered.

"Do you mean," demanded the mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?"

"Yes, mother; Charlie gave me a mud turtle and I was afraid to carry it, so I led it home."

## Submarines Laying Mines

Caught in the Drag Net and Destroyed by the Contact With its Own Weapon

British trawlers in naval employ searching for mines in the North Sea, were at work just at dawn one morning reaping once more the mysteriously sown harvest, when the dragging tackle scooped in a mine which had certainly not been in that spot a few hours before, and which certainly had not been laid by a vessel which could have been seen on the face of the waters.

It was a surprising "sweep" in that respect, but not the first of its kind by any means. What followed was a much greater surprise. The presence of a mine in the dragging gear had just been noticed, when the gear touched something else weighty and bulky, under the sea. The surprised sweepers saw the terrific strain on the gear, but only for a moment.

There was no time to guess the nature of the second catch. A tremendous under water explosion hurled a mighty column of water into the air, and the little mine sweeper shivered in the turmoil and the shower. The hooked mine had been dragged into contact with, and had exploded, surely the father of all mines.

Then the geyser subsided, the boil of the sea settled, and the facts were plain. Amidst a whirling scum of oil on the surface there floated for a little articles of apparel and much debris from the interior of a submarine. The submarine mine-layer had been mined at work.

The enemy doubtless marvelled at her disappearance, as he has had to marvel at many disappearances since the war at sea began. He has apparently built other submarine mine-layers, and these are now being used. That they will be adequately dealt with there is not the slightest doubt.

## Forced to Arbitrate

An Incident Showing How Roosevelt Foiled the Kaiser

A recently published biography of John Hay, foreign secretary in the cabinet of President William McKinley and a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, has brought to light the manner in which the German attempts to obtain possession of a naval base in America were foiled by President Roosevelt.

At least two distinct attempts are known to have been made by Kaiser without success, before the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, in which Germany was supported by Great Britain and Italy, assured him what he concluded was the very opportunity for which he had been waiting.

The issue between the European powers and Venezuela was that of the payment of the debt which the latter owed the former. President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay took a strong stand in favor of arbitration. Great Britain and Italy were willing but the Kaiser refused and vouchsafed the information that any occupation of Venezuelan territory by Germany would be only "temporary." Mr. Roosevelt, however, sternly resisted any occupation of territory whatever and pressed for arbitration, and the manner in which he responded to the test of will as between himself and the Kaiser is told for the first time by Mr. Hay's biography, somewhat as follows:

When the crisis was at its most acute stage, Dr. Hollen, the German ambassador, was summoned to the White House when President Roosevelt informed him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate, Admiral Dewey would be instructed to proceed with his squadron, by noon ten days later and to prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory. Dr. Hollen protested that his imperial majesty, once having refused to arbitrate, could not change his mind. The president replied that he was not arguing the question as the time for argument had gone by; he was simply imparting an item of information that the German ambassador might think it desirable to transmit to Berlin. A week went by in silence and Dr. Hollen again had occasion to call on the president. He said nothing, however, about arbitration, and was about to retire, when Mr. Roosevelt asked him about the matter. He stated that no message had been received from Berlin. The president replied that in view of the situation Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail two days hence at noon, or one day earlier than had originally been set. The German ambassador was greatly disturbed and undertook to protest. He was met by the information that the president had not yet written instructions to the admiral and that if the Kaiser would agree to arbitrate, the president would allow him for his act and would praise him to appropriate the credit of having initiated the arbitration. There must be an offer to arbitrate, within forty-eight hours, however, or Admiral Dewey and his squadron would sail.

Within thirty-six hours Dr. Hollen called quietly at the White House and informed President Roosevelt that his imperial majesty had agreed to arbitrate, whereupon Mr. Roosevelt publicly complimented the Kaiser upon being so staunch an advocate of arbitration and his imperial majesty Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany, accepted the same.

The Scotsman of December 1st in reviewing this incident, observes that President Wilson had chosen to rely upon different methods in dealing with the Kaiser and his operations and that it is for the American citizens to decide whether he has achieved equally effective results.

A wholesale house is being established at Peace River Crossing.

## Allies Far Superior To Enemy in West

More Optimism in Britain and France Than in Canada

Optimistic as to the outlook for the British troops, is Major the Rev. T. J. Thompson, one of two chaplains of the First Division, who has returned to Ottawa.

"There are more people looking through blue glasses in Canada than in England or France," said Major Thompson. "We have the Germans beaten on the western front. The allies are perfectly satisfied of that, and the Germans know it too. It may take a year, but we are going to drive the Germans out. We are superior all along that western line. Our soldiers are putting it over the enemy all the time. You hear a lot about the German system. You don't hear much about our system, but it is doing the work."

"Just one instance: The Germans found out that the 21st Territorial Division was to guard a section of our front, and they massed their troops to go through them. The British officers heard of this and quietly put the Guards Division in the trenches instead, double strength, and with double supplies of bombs. When the Germans came up they were simply mown down. They lost 3,000 men."

"It is demonstrated every day that the British and French are better men. The Canadians are making a great name for themselves as fighters and as men. Great credit is being given to the 22nd Battalion, composed of French-Canadians. I heard most splendid reports of it. They are brave and efficient men and a credit to French Canada. It is a pity there are not ten times as many French-Canadians over there as there are."

## Britannia is Still on the Job

New Yorker Tells How it is Sure Thing Germans Get None of Food Sent to the Belgians

"All this talk about money and food that is being given by Canada and the United States falling into the hands of the German occupants of the country is absolute foolishness," said a prominent man, who has been investigating conditions in Belgium. "There is no doubt that the Germans would take this and everything they could get their hands on if they were permitted, but the Belgian Relief Commission is one of the best organized and most efficiently administered bodies that the world has ever known. Such a combination has never been seen before as this body of men and women working for the pleasure they get out of the work, and at the same time maintaining a state of efficiency that would make any so-called efficiency expert insanely jealous."

"To return to the possibility of seizure of food and clothing by the Germans, I will mention just one thing that should be sufficient to dissipate all rumors or suspicions. 'Britannia Rules the Waves.' Isn't that enough. If flour and wheat that Canada is sending to the Belgians were going to feed Germans, how long do you think these Belgian relief ships would be permitted to sail the Atlantic? The British navy would be the first to take a hand."

"The Belgian Relief Committee guarantees that not an ounce of food sent from Canada goes into German mouths. That is why the plea for food made by starving Belgium, always comes through the Belgian Relief Committee."

### Percherons in Demand

The following is an extract from an address by Geo. Lane, president of the Canadian Percheron Horsebreeders' association, at a meeting of the executive of that organization held at Calgary on December 18:

"The events of the past year have been such as to make one wonder just how things really do stand. France has prohibited the exportation of Percherons and thereby cut off this continent from obtaining the usual yearly importation which have annually grown until they ran into thousands. Some of the foremost United States breeders, who formerly exported their horses to Canada, have already visited this country and imported our native stock this year, and I am told others also have a visit to Canada in mind. We have a surplus of purebred Percheron stallions and mares in this country now, but this new trade will, I think, take this surplus, but I do not want any of you to feel discouraged after all of the good work which you have been doing, because I feel sure that matters are going to be equalized. The demand for Percherons in America and the stoppage of importations from Europe all point to a keen demand for good horses in 1916."

It became known recently for the first time that the state department for several weeks has been investigating charges that recruiting for the British army has been carried on in this country by mail from Canada, says a despatch from Washington.

It was stated on authority that the investigations have disclosed that no high government officials in Canada were concerned in the scheme. Minor offering them inducements to go to declared to be writing to Americans offering them inducements to go to Canada, and join the army.

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new summer resident. "She came in today," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She don't know one cut o' meat from another, nor veal from mutton."



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Luck & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and TorontoCHAPTER LIX.  
Exit the Asiatics

Tehizorsky, Ralph Ravenspur and Geoffrey sat smoking in the blind man's room. It was late the same afternoon and from the window could be heard the thunder of the incoming tide. Tehizorsky appeared to be in excellent spirits, puffed his cigarette with gusto and came out in the new role of a raconteur.

"We have them all now," he said. "Today will settle everything. It was a pretty idea of Ralph's to hang about the corridor under the impression that the woman would try to send some kind of message to her familiars. Real genius, I call it."

"Not a bit of it," Ralph said doggedly. "Pshaw, a child would have done the same. The woman was bound to try to send a letter. She lies there helpless, but knows that somebody is moving in her tracks. And to add to her suspense, she hasn't an idea who is following her up."

"Don't you see she is in the dark? Don't you understand that she suspects she has been trapped? She wants to know what we think about her; she wants her information all at one fell swoop. And when she found Marion was missing she felt certain that her time was near."

"What is her hold over Marion?" Geoffrey asked.

"And why has Marion gone away?" Tehizorsky said evasively. "We shall come to a full understanding about that presently. Let us begin to unravel the skein from the start. I read that letter which Ralph gave to me, the letter which by this time is in the hands of that woman's familiars. They have instructions to come to the castle at dusk and enter it by way of the vaults. When the family are at dinner the Orientals will make their way up to their mistress."

"But can they?" Geoffrey asked. "Of course they can. Many a night have they been here. But we have already stepped any danger that way by locking the door of the vault, the one below sea level. Then we shall go down the cliffs presently and take the chaps like rats in a trap. They will be arrested and handed over to the police because the time has come when we can afford to show our hands. The end is very near."

"But the evidence against Mrs. May?" Geoffrey suggested.

Tehizorsky tapped his breast pocket significantly.

"You have forgotten the diary," he said. "I have evidence enough here to hang that vile wretch over and over again. I have evidence enough to place in hands of the government which will convince those gentry in the temples beyond Lassa that they had better be content to leave us alone in future unless they desire to have their temples blown about their ears. This diary clinches the whole business. The house of Ravenspur is free."

"God grant that it may be so," Geoffrey said fervently. "We have only to wait till dusk. Tell me the rest of your adventures in the Black Valley."

Tehizorsky nodded as he proceeded to make a fresh cigarette.

"There is not much more to tell," he said. "Some day, when I have more leisure on my hands, I will give the whole business, chapter and verse, I have only told you enough for you to know the class of foe you have to deal with."

"Well, as I told you, we shot two of the priests whose business it was to guide our stumbling feet to the bottom and then leave us there. We knew that these men would never be missed, so that we hadn't much anxiety on that score. The others, despite their sacred calling, were just as anxious to live as anybody else."

"To prevent any chance of escape, we took off our flowing robes, tore them into strips, and bound our heads to ourselves. It was a good thing we did so, for before long we plunged into darkness so thick that its velvety softness seemed to suffocate us."

"You will hardly believe me, but for two whole days and nights we tumbled in that awful darkness without food or rest, except now and again when we fell exhausted. All that time we could see nothing, but there were awful noises from unseen animals, roars and yells and cries of

pain. "Loathsome, greasy reptiles were under our feet, the clammy rocks seemed to be alive with them. Yet they did us no harm; indeed, their sole object seemed to be to get out of our way. Sometimes great eyes gleamed at us, but those eyes were ever filled with a terror greater than our own."

"After a bit this sense of fear passed away. Had we been alone, had we possessed no hope of ultimate salvation, the unseen horrors of the place would have driven us mad. We should have wandered on until we had dropped hopelessly insane and perished. Even a man utterly devoid of imagination could not have fought off the mad terror of it all. As for me, I will never forget it."

Tehizorsky paused and wiped his forehead. Glancing at Ralph, Geoffrey could see that the latter was trembling like a leaf.

"We came to the end of it at length," Tehizorsky went on. "We came to light and a long desolate valley whence we proceeded into an arid desert. Here we found our latitude and dismissed our guides. We ought to have shot them, but we refrained. It would have saved a deal of trouble. They were not less dangerous than mad dogs."

"We got into communication with our guides and servants in a day or two, and there ended the first and most thrilling volume of our adventures. How the Princess Zara has persecuted us ever since you know. And how we are going to turn the tables on that head of a woman you also know."

"There was a long silence after Tehizorsky had finished and dusk began to fall. Geoffrey looked out of the window towards the sea. Suddenly he started.

"Blobber Rock," he gasped. "Overhead? Not a vestige of it to be seen? It is high spring tide today, the highest of the month, and I had forgotten all about it."

"What difference does it make?" Tehizorsky asked.

"It fills the underground caves," Geoffrey cried. "We have locked the doors of the lower vault, and in that vault are the two Asiatics waiting the orders of their mistress. A spring tide fills that vault with water. If those men got that letter, as they are pretty sure to have done by this time, then they are dead men. Once they get into the cave the tide would cut them off, and they would be drowned like rats in a sewer. Of course, they would have no idea the vault was closed to them, and—"

"Quite right," Tehizorsky interrupted. "I never thought of that. And I had no knowledge of the state of the tide. And there are other caves where—"

He was going to say "where Marion is," but paused. Ralph seemed to divine what was in his mind. The reply seemed incoherent, but Tehizorsky understood.

"All the other caves are practically beyond high water mark," he said. "What Geoffrey says is correct and our forgetfulness has saved the hangman a job. But wouldn't it be well to make sure?"

Tehizorsky was of that opinion. "No need to alarm the household," he said. "Geoffrey shall procure a lantern, and I will come and assist in the search. I don't want to be seen just yet; but it really does not much matter, as there is no need for further concealment. If these men are drowned, they are drowned, and that is an end of the matter. In any case, we have the chief culprit by the heels."

It was possible, after all, to reach the vaults without being seen. Geoffrey procured a lantern and the party set out. When they were at the bottom of the steps they could hear the sea slashing and beating on the walls and sides of the vault. A great wave slipped up as the door opened.

Geoffrey bent down with the lantern in his hand. For some time he searched the boiling spume without success.

"Can you see anything?" asked Tehizorsky.

"Nothing whatever," said Geoffrey. "It is possible that they might not—Ah!"

He shuddered as he raised the light. The spume ceased to boil for a moment, then a stiff, rigid hand crept horribly from the flood. A brown sodden face followed. There lay one of the Asiatics past the power of further harm.

"You have seen one," Tehizorsky shouted. "And there is the other."

Another face came up like a repulsive picture on a screen. A minute later and the two bodies were dripping on the steps of the vault.

(To be continued)

### New Trench Caps Are Issued

The 7th Battalion of Ottawa is the first in Canada to be issued the new trench caps which are superseding the time honored fur wedges as a soldier's head dress in the winter time. The men made their appearance recently with the new caps, which are in appearance a great improvement on the fur wedges and are much preferred by the men. They are made of a wool mixture, knitted color, very similar in shape to hats worn by the soldiers in summer, but of much heavier material. They are provided with earflaps and keep the head warm without the uncomfortable heat and weight of the fur caps.

### Beresford and Astor Select Titles

William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has chosen for his title Baron Astor of Heyer Castle, after his splendid Tudor estate in the county of Kent.

Lord Charles Beresford has taken the title of Baron Beresford of Matemeh and Caracahmore, Matemeh a village in Egypt, was the scene of one of Lord Beresford's exploits while in command of the Saffien in the Nile expedition of 1885.

### PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS MEAN BAD BLOOD.

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a vegetable remedy such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and has been for over 40 years.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to pass in the blood and are then expelled through the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache and constipation.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"My husband and myself have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for liver and kidney troubles, also for bad blood, and we found it good. I am glad of the opportunity of giving testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. GEORGE BURDET, 28 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.

### Canada's Part

American Paper Believes That Canada's Part in the War is a Far-Seeing Defensive Proceeding

As a nation living and progressing along the line of personal liberty and the individual initiative, and desiring and insisting upon the opportunity to develop ourselves in peace, we are profoundly interested in the heroic support that Canada is giving to the allied cause, which in many ways represents the things that we most care for as a nation. In this respect at least the United States is, as Mr. Dewey put it "associated with Canada." The Canadian confederation is like another self to the American union. It is an instructive thing to study the influences which underlie Canada's action in this crisis. It is not so many years since the London Times, speaking for the British middle class and the British middle position as between the great political parties, deliberately advised Canada to cut the cord that binds her to the empire and go her own way. Canada not only did not go, but is today contributing her treasure and her young manhood to defend the mother country in a great emergency. There must be something besides the "call of the blood" in this attitude. The Canadians, in point of fact, are convinced that they have much at stake, as a free country suspecting and hating militarism, as Britain herself. Participation in the war is really a far-seeing defensive proceeding on the part of Canada. We are not politically or militarily associated with her in this warfare, but we also have our interests in the conflict and for much the same reason.—Boston Transcript.

Some remarkable facts about the metal required to fill the orders for shrapnel and other shells that Europe has placed in the United States were given recently by the Mining and Engineering World. A British 3.6 inch shrapnel shell requires 6 pounds 15 1/2 ounces of steel, and 5 pounds 9 1/2 ounces of brass that contains from 66 to 70 per cent of copper, or about 3 1/2 pounds; and round the shell is a small copper band that weighs 4 1/2 ounces. A shell of that size requires 1.87 pounds of spelter. Its contents consist of 7.22 pounds of bullets, composed of seven parts of lead and one part of antimony. Now, Europe has ordered not less than 25,000,000 shells of all kinds. To make them will use up 161,000,000 pounds of copper, 46,750,000 pounds of spelter, and 173,250,000 pounds of lead.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

### A Problem in Industry

Women engaged in occupations formerly regarded as reserved for men have increased in numbers, according to London census returns, from 35,000 to 50,000 in the current year. This momentous change is due chiefly to the taking of places vacated by enlisted men. The necessity forced on many women through the loss of bread winners is also an influence, and there is a general tendency of inventive genius in every industry to devise means of transferring work from men to women. Every invention that enables women on a large scale to do work formerly requiring men means a large volume of profit through the economy effected. Towards the primitive condition in which woman maintains and man defends the race the progress of invention is moving.

Another suggestive statistical disclosure is that the female population of London exceeds the male by over one million. This presents a problem to all who strive to arrest the changing tendency and contend that woman's place is the home. There must be a million homes to provide for, and the aggregate excess of the female population is likely to increase.—Toronto Globe.

### Great Mineral Wealth

A mining authority has estimated that British Columbia has produced metals and minerals in the last fifteen years valued at five hundred and ten million dollars. The year's output is valued at thirty-two million five hundred thousand. The mineral industries of British Columbia include the two largest copper mines in the British empire, one of which is producing over one hundred and forty million pounds of copper per year. British Columbia's gold output for 1915 is estimated at seven millions.

### Historical Tree Cut Down

The big elm tree in Independence Square, Philadelphia, said to have been planted by King Edward VII. of England when he visited this country as Prince of Wales in 1861, was cut down recently. The tree had been dead for some time. Under the ground surrounding the tree when the stump was removed were found several objects, including a six-pound cannon ball and a variety of coins, some of revolutionary date.

### Lloyd George the Man of Action

Mr. Lloyd George is the active man of the administration. He is always doing something, and lately he has seemed to be doing the right thing at the right time. Popular judgment of him is based on his words, though, as surely as the popular judgment of Mr. Asquith. His appeal to the Unionists for the immediate self-sacrificing help the nation needs was a masterly collocation of words, full of phrases which must have strongly impressed his hearers. It was one of the memorable oratorical efforts the war has inspired in Great Britain.—New York Times.



### Giant Battleplanes

Baron Cederstroem, the well-known airman, and director of the Swedish government aeroplane factory near Stockholm, says light monoplane are things of the past, and the builders are devoting their energies to the construction of heavy armoured biplanes capable of carrying immense loads of guns, wireless apparatus, petrol, bombs, and signalling apparatus for long journeys. The revolving air cooled motors have almost been entirely discarded for stationary water cooled engines.

## How to avoid Operations

### These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."

—Mrs. FRED BEHNKE, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."

—Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."

—Miss LUCY FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

**MURINE.** Granulated Eyeids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago



## "I want Bovril—not that!"

No substitute will save money in the kitchen as Bovril does, or give the same nourishing value to soups and stews. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Bovril is thus so strong that it cannot possibly be put up in cheap cubes. Get the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

## Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

### A Free Prescription

You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without my glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and hundreds more will be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. The Valmar Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

## Be Safe!



### KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 50 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

McKerdlie, Alta., Jan. 24, 1915.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDHART.

Get a bottle—4 for \$3, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse's Feet."

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

## CONSUMPTION

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT  
NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 163  
Yonge St.  
TORONTO, CANADA

The Manitoba government is said to have been contemplating assistance to the extent of \$500,000 to an abattoir to be established at Winnipeg. If the assistance is given, the rates and service in the abattoir will be directly under the control of the government. It is claimed that this would be a great advantage to stock raisers and farmers disposing of their animals through the Winnipeg market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Whatever became of that chap Thoson who was in our class at college and who gave promise of becoming a wonderful inventive genius?" "He made good on the promise all right. He's doing nothing since he left college but invent ways of doing work."



W. N. U. 1690

### Measuring Hay in Stack

A number of enquiries have been received concerning quantity of hay in stacks of different sizes. It is impossible to give any rule that will be at all accurate as allowances must be made for the time the hay has been settling and the kind of grass. The usual method is to determine the approximate height and width and length of the stack and in this way find the number of cubic feet. The number of cubic feet in a ton varies from 400 to 500, depending on the kind of hay. Its degree of ripeness when cut, the height of the stack, etc. For timothy and clover hay in moderate size stacks about 500 cubic feet is required to make a ton of well settled hay. Prairie hay and slough hay are somewhat heavier and from 400 to 450 cubic feet will make a ton. The United States department of agriculture gives the following method of determining the number of cubic feet in a hay stack: Multiply the over-throw (the distance in feet from the ground on one side of the stack over the stack to the ground on the other side) by 31, and then by the length and by the width. This is probably a little more accurate than to try to determine the average height and width.—Montreal Family Herald.

**Cause of Asthma.**—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to eradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

### Home of the Thoroughbred

The British Isles form the home of the thoroughbred horse. The breed as it is now known, was gradually built up during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, chiefly by the crossing of Eastern bays with native stock, and in a lesser degree by the importation of Eastern nudes. There are indeed authorities who consider the present day racehorse to be the result of a combination of the Arab and the British warhorse of mediaeval times. But no matter what his exact origin may be, the fact remains that the thoroughbred is the most valuable horse in the world, and that his presence in the Continent of Europe, in America, both north and south, and in the Colonies, is due to the breeders who have for several generations sold their surplus stock to buyers from all parts of the world. The thoroughbreds, on the whole, does better in the British Isles than anywhere else, and thus it happens that though each country in which racing takes place has now thoroughbred stock and a stud book of its own, each and every one of these countries has to come to the fountain head every now and then to buy fresh blood from the race-horse owners and breeders of the British Isles.

### Seware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Serbian Gnawed Bark off Trees

The English Red Cross unit attached to the Serbian army had to abandon \$5,000 worth of tents, several motor cars and valuable sets of operating instruments, besides leaving the wounded behind in the hands of the advancing Bulgarians.

Two of these nurses have reached Saloniki with nothing but the clothes they had on. Everything else was lost. The two young women had tramped for seven days, making twenty-four miles in one day.

Roads were covered with mud and the women had to spend the night in barns and earthen hovels. Some of the refugees and prisoners were so hungry, said the nurses, that they ate the bark of trees. They declared the patience and endurance of the Serbians was marvelous and there was no complaining.

It is the good old summer time in the Argentina, but the people there are going to have the fruits of our season, even if they do come high, says a despatch from New York. The liner Vestris sailed for the South American republic with 2,000 tons of Oregon apples and California pears and 1,000 tons of potatoes. Both the apples and pears will sell in Buenos Ayres for about 15 cents apiece.

### Germans Buy Goats to Feed Children

The poor children of Berlin will suffer less from a shortage of milk if the latest plan of the Prussian ministry of agriculture proves a success. It is announced that a large number of milk goats will be purchased in the near future and farmed out among herders in the province of Brandenburg, and that the milk from them will be distributed free to the Berlin children.

The goat's milk will be reserved exclusively for the children of families in poor circumstances, who will not need in future to suffer from the fluctuations in the supply of cow's milk. The change of agriculture in the province of Brandenburg is to be charged with the buying of the goats. The distribution of the milk will be entrusted to the National Woman's Association.

## Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

### IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous.

You should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake tonight, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull, neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippily cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c family size bottle; small trial size, 25c, sold by any dealer anywhere.

### Heavy Mails For Prisoners

The Swiss mails have transmitted to prisoners of war during the period from August 19 to December 15, 1915, 12,000,000 parcels, 70,000 letters and cards and 2,000,000 money orders for a total sum of 20,000,000 francs of which 23,000,000 francs was for French prisoners in Germany and 7,000,000 for Germans in France.

The Swiss priest, Philippe Iseppi of Samaden, has been appointed visitor for Italian prisoners in Austria and Father Nosedo, of Morbio, also a Swiss, will visit Austrians in Italy.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Since the Russians assumed the offensive protective machine to prevent loss in attack are being used more and more by the enemy.

One is called by Germans Teufels-wand (the devil's wall). It is an elaboration of an invention of the Russian engineer Plehnoff, which was used with effect near Warsaw. The Devil's Wall is a steel or steel-sheeted breast-high barrier mounted on wheels. It is from ten to fifteen yards long. The men are sheltered by it from all missiles except hand grenades.

On the front side of the wall are artificial arms, also dipping and hacking appliances, which are manipulated by soldiers. Small trees forming obstacles to the "wall's" advance can be sawn through, and wire entanglements can be clipped to bits.

### PRESSED HARD

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

### New Russian Force

"Death's Hussars" is the Name of a New Irregular Force in Russia

A grim fearsome force of irregulars has arisen lately in Russia.

In France this new force might be described as franc-tireurs, though the title would not be altogether appropriate; in Spain it would be called guerrilleros; in the Balkans, comitadjis, though here, again, the title would not altogether fit them. I can best describe them, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, as an irregular force which acts independently of the general body of the army, and devotes itself principally to hurried, perilous, and merciless raids on the dispersed forces of the German enemy. They cut his communications; they kill his stragglers; they sometimes rush down on his officers' quarters; recently they captured a general in this way.

In short, they are everywhere, must be expected and watched everywhere, are a terror, especially by night, and nightly add to the toll of that terrible death list which is filling the pages of the German newspapers.

It is, of course, war to the knife on both sides; they are treated with the same ruthlessness as they display, not one can escape immediate death if he be caught; they are in every sense of the word Death's Hussars.

**A Power of Its Own.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

### The British Aristocracy

Oxford, home of aristocracy among other lost causes, was perhaps hardest hit of all English institutions when the war broke out. The aristocracy itself never has given a pretext for the advocates of conscription, because the aristocracy of England is in the field and has been since the beginning. It is not only fighting, it is sacrificing itself every day, and the toll of noble lives which cuts England's heart is appalling even to us, who consider one life as sacred as another. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## A Complete Breakdown After La GRIPE

### It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the blood-poisoned condition in which grip always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform dependent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says: "Just before Christmas, 1911, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know just what to take."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a class of students at a business college. Of course the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck. Just take that for your motto, pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student who asked impressively: "Yes, sir, but please tell us whom did you pluck?"

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Expeller to drive out the parasites.

### Honey Production

A return issued by the British Columbia department of agriculture places the honey production of the province this year at 200,000 pounds. British Columbia produces a great wealth of flowers in unmeasured areas and as the climate appears to be very suitable to bees, a great honey industry is predicted.

## CALL 100 WOMEN

Ask them what they think of Zam-Buk and you will be surprised how many of them would tell you it is the best known healing balm, and that it should be in every home. A contest in "Everywoman's World" recently proved this!

Women from coast to coast have proved by actual test that Zam-Buk is unequalled for the skin diseases and injuries of children as well as of adults. They have found Zam-Buk different to ordinary ointments in that it allays the irritation as soon as applied; prevents feasting, inflammation, blood poisoning, etc., and permanently heals in a very short time. As a mother and head of a family you owe it to yourself to have Zam-Buk always handy!

If you have not yet tried Zam-Buk, get a box at once.

Druggists and stores, 50c.



### PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will sharpen your razor better and quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Post free 25 cents. Razor Strops 75 cents. 100 Strops \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Vancouver, Montreal, Canada.

### Wood's Phospholine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes a new blood in old veins, cures nervous debility, mental and brain worry, despondency, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, failing memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please you will cure. Sold by all druggists or made in plain blue on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson.)

## LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

## EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

"I've just made three resolutions for 1916, and I'm going to keep every one of them," said Dusty Rhodes. "Ye ain't resolved to go to work, hey ye, ole pal?" "No. My resolutions are desert. In 1916 I ain't going to drink champagne or take milk baths or put up at de King Edward when I'm in Toronto."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Miss Passay is always denouncing modern literature. She thinks there's nothing worth reading except the classics. "She seems to forget that most of the classics were modern when she was young."

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for B. Ilios.

ness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

Wm. Wood





## SUPER-BONE CORSETS

This new Fashionable and daintily finished corset needs no introduction.

The illustration gives some idea of its singular beauty; entirely different to any other corset made.

**SUPER-BONE BONING.**—The most satisfactory, strong and supple woven-wire boning ever invented, used in these Models only; absolutely guaranteed in every respect.

**SUPER-BONE**—Flexible as the body itself, unbreakable and non-rustable, gives absolute freedom with perfect support. Tall or short, stout or slim, there is a model to suit your figure.

**SUPER-BONE** is much better than the high-priced-made-to-order model but at an ordinary priced corset.

MADE IN MANY STYLES AT ALL PRICES

FLEXIBLE AS THE BODY ITSELF

"LA DIVA SUPER-BONE" STYLE 4000

Just try a pair and be convinced



See our NEW GOODS which have just arrived  
Summer Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies and Children's Middies, Boots and Shoes  
Children's, Ladies and Men's Waterproof Coats, and many other new things.

CALL IN AND SEE. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS  
THE STORE FOR SOUND VALUE

# A. G. STUDER

**We Pay One Half**

The purchase price of this famous  
**1881 Rogers A1 Plate**

WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

### NOTICE!

WANTED TO RENT

A Farm in the District of Didsbury

Address—  
**JERRY FIKE,**  
CROSSFIELD, ALTA.

**WANTED!**

Persons over fifty years of age to know that it causes positive injury to the eyes to attempt to read without glasses or with glasses that have not been properly fitted to the eyes.

Consult us about your eyes. Prices always reasonable.

**THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO.,**  
128, 8th Ave. W. LTD.  
CALGARY - ALTA.

### ESTRAY

On the premises of C. A. Foss, 8, W. 4-4 Sec 32, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th. Bore-felilly, rising 3 years old, silver mane and tail. Some white on right front and left hind foot. Weight about 700. Branded on left hip 1 X not distinct. Huan Ross, Brand 1 Reader.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

You can ward off many anxious moments if, at the first sign of a Cough or Cold, you will use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It loosens the phlegm, it heals the sore throat and bronchial tissues, allays fever and gives good results at once. If Influenza, Bronchitis or Whooping Cough have developed, you can count on this splendid old family remedy for sure relief.



### Wanted to Exchange

Some of Victoria's best revenue producing and residential property for prairie acreage. Apply to

**Canadian Timber Exporters,**  
Box 787, LTD.  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

### ESTRAY

On the N. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5th M., property of E. K. Oliver, light red Shorthorn heifer, coming three years old. Branded on left ribs 6 N quarter circle under. Huan Ross, Brand reader.

### AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

Special services are being conducted this week in the Evangelical church by the pastor. They will be continued next week. The services begin at 8 p.m. The subject on Sunday evening will be, "The prodigal dissatisfied," to be continued on Monday evening with the subject, "The prodigal leaving home," and concluded on Tuesday evening with "The prodigal's return and reception." Everybody welcome.

### WOMENS INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Woman's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Chambers on February 15th. The programme was given by six of our young ladies, consisting of music, songs, a reading and a paper on "How to choose in matrimony." The last was especially interesting to the young ladies. I am sure they will remember some of the good advice given in choosing a husband. I am sorry the young men were not present as the paper had some good points too for them in choosing a wife. Lunch was served, and a vote of thanks given to Mrs. Chambers for the use of her home. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Liesemer on March 9th.

### A Military Marriage

ANDERSON RAGAN—On Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at Westerdale Methodist church, Rev. D. H. Marshall officiating, Private Joseph Martin Anderson (82nd Batt.) to Miss Mary Myrtle Ragan.

### AUCTION SALE

G. A. ALDEN

Under instructions from G. A. Alden, I will sell by public auction at his farm, Sec. 35, 1p. 31, Rge. 29, W. 4th M., 6 miles east and 2 miles north of Didsbury; 2 1-2 miles south Colburn school, on

**Tuesday, Feb'y 29th, 1916**

the following, consisting of:  
16 HEAD HORSES—Brown mare, 10 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1750; bay mare, 10 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1500; bay mare, 6 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1650; bay gelding, 6 yrs., wgt. 1550; bay driving gelding, 10 yrs.; brown driving mare, 8 yrs.; bay filly, rising 3 yrs., in foal, heavy stock; bay filly, rising 3 yrs., heavy stock; 2 bay geldings, rising 3 yrs., light; brown filly, rising 2 yrs., heavy; bay gelding, rising 2 yrs., heavy; 2 filly foals, heavy; grey gelding, rising 3 yrs.  
21 HEAD CATTLE—4 A1 dairy cows, due to freshen in March or April; 3 stock cows, in calf; 4 2 yr. old heifers, in calf; 2 steers, rising 2 yrs. old; 8 calves; 4 steers; 4 heifers.

IMPLEMENTS—Frost & Wood mower, 8 ft. cut, good repair, with transport truck; Deering mower, nearly new; Frost & Wood rake, good repair; overshot stacker, good working order; set Adams sleighs; Dain hay sweep, new; Hoosier press drill, 16 disc; Frost & Wood disc harrow; 4 sec. lever harrow; Watson land packer, 22 wheel P. & O. gang plow, 14 inch; Cock-shutt breaker, 16 inch; Hamilton wagon, triple box; International wagon with box; side spring buggy; 14 ft. hay rack; jumbo grain cleaner; wheelbarrow grindstone, new; set pipe runners for buggy; Stewart power horse clipper; Melotte cream separator, 500 lbs. cap. Vice; anvil; other tools; 2 feed bunks, 12 ft. long; 4 logging chains; 22 Martin repeating rifle; Standard sewing machine, new; whiffletrees; neckyokes; forks; scoop shovels, etc.

HARNESSES—2 sets heavy harness, good; set plough harness; set double driving harness, good as new; stock saddle; set single harness and harness parts; 2 saddle coats; robes and horse blankets.

POTATOES, TIMOTHY SEED—Quantity good timothy seed and quantity seed potatoes.

FOWL—150 hens, Rhode Island Red; 100 pair white Pekin ducks; 2 Mammoth Bronze Stud Turkeys. Sale to commence at 12.30 p.m. sharp. Lunch at noon.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.00.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.

### Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to  
Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.  
—64388.



### Attracts Attention

Classified Want Ads. are always noticed. They are read with interest by intelligent people who are on the look-out for favorable opportunities to fill their requirements. Whether your business be large or small the Classified Want Columns will help you.

Copyright 1915 by W. G. Liesemer